MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,614—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th May.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5540	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st (Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	11th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 19th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails on arrival at Kurrachee to the Arabia.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above on MONDAY, the 20th instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"VICTORIAN."

THE NEW CRICKET GAME for LADIES, complete in case, containing:—
2 Best Quality Patent Bats.
2 ,, ,, "Victorian" Balls.
2 Patent Bell Wickets.
1 Mallet.
1 Book of Rules.
Rs. 70 Nett.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.
Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALBUCAR TOILET PAPER
(FOR THE BATH-ROOM.)

A WONDERFUL TOILET PAPER, which gives to the Atmosphere of the Apartment where used the FRAGRANT and ANTISEPTIC ODOURS of a PINE FOREST.

SOFT AS VELVET | STRONG AS SILK.
Keeps Every House Healthy.
ANTI-HŒMORRHOIDAL | ANTI-CONTAGIOUS.
A NATURAL INSTANTANEOUS DISINFECTANT.
Possessing Exceptional Qualities.
Price per Packet or Roll, 14 As.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON, taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains:—

SYME'S GUM LANCET.	SAW.
SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.	STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
TENDON KNIFE.	TENACULUM OR NEEDLE.
DIRECTOR.	PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
PRESCRIBERS
PHARMACOPŒIA
OF
NEW REMEDIES.

Describing the Properties, Preparations, Action, and Doses of over 600 New Remedies (including the most recent), with Supplementary Lists of Pills, Pastilles, Proprietary Remedies, "B. P. C." Preparations, Metric Weights and Measures, Therapeutic Index, &c.
An indispensable "Vade Mecum" for the Medical Man in India.
Per Copy Rs. 2.

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BOMBAY.

CLARET.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 4	6 4
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
American Corn per tin	0 12
Almonds and Raisins per bottle	1 14
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's, assorted	
,, Dessert Wafers	
,, Scotch Farls	
,, Fancy Pictorial Useful Tins, clearing stock at	0 12
Bacon, on cut per lb.	0 14
Butter, French, extra quality ,,	0 15
Do. do. ½ lb.	0 9
Confectionery, clearing stock at considerably reduced rates.	
Cracker Bon Bons do. do.	
Californian Apples per tin	0 9
Do. Fruits, assorted ,,	1 0
Cheese, Double Gloster, on cut per lb.	0 13
Crystalized Fruits, clearing stock at ,,	1 8
Currants, finest quality per 4-lb. tin	1 6
Dates, Golden, Bussorah per lb.	0 4
Essences for flavouring per bottle	0 8
French Prunes for Stewing, clearing stock at per lb.	0 4
French Plums or Prunes for Dessert. 1-lb. jars.	0 15
Do. do. 2-lb. jars.	1 10
Fresh Mackerel per tin	0 7
Fish, Preserved, assorted	

	Rs. a.
Ginger Syrup, Royal Aromatic, make your own Ginger Ale, no Summer Drink to equal it, per bottle	1 0
Hams in Canvas per lb.	0 14
Honey in Tin per tin	0 12
Jams, assorted ,,	0 6
,, Strawberry and Raspberry ,,	0 7
,, Apricot and Cherry ,,	0 8
,, Tasmania, clearing stock at ,,	0 4
Muscatelle Raisins ,, lb	1 4
Milk, Unsweetened Cream Milk ,, tin	0 8
,, Anglo-Swiss ,,	0 7
Marmalade ,,	0 5
Peas, Italian Split Peas ,, lb	0 2
Table Salt per jar	0 6
,, Vinegar per bottle	0 7
Vinegar Crystal ,,	0 9
Tongues, Sheep per tin	1 2
,, Lunch ,,	1 8
,, Chicago Ox, by Libby McNeile ,,	2 8
,, McCall's Paysandu, small ,,	2 0
,, ,, ,, large ,,	2 8

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c. All Groceries at Moderate Rates.

TOBACCO, CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.
SPECIAL CHOICE BRANDS IN STOCK.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.
Rich Dessert, Rs. 29; Light Dry Medium, Rs. 23 per dozen.

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Opportunity is offered, during the month of May only, for some Good Bargains in the following Articles:—

Block Tin Ware.	Kerosine Cooking Stoves.
Bicycles.	Lawn-Tennis Balls.
Cricket Kit.	Musical Organs.
Cooking Stoves.	Perambulators, large and small.
Disinfecting Packets to hang on the Wall, a useful Novelty.	Perfumery.
Enamelled Iron Ware.	Patent Medicines.
Electroplated Ware.	Rocking Horses.
Fancy Goods.	Toilette Soaps.
Flower Seeds.	Trunks.
Glass Jugs, Vases, &c.	Umbrellas.
Household Jims of all sorts.	Walking Sticks.

&c., &c., &c.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.
New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.
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of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

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by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

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Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.
The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.
Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.
This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.
N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' GORGINA OINTMENT
A REMARKABLE CURE FOR DHOBI ITCH, RINGWORM, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
Annas Eight (only) per jar.

POONA. Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WORTH KNOWING!

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.
SEABURY'S Permanent Dressing ACCIDENT CASE. A Tin Case fitted with every requisite for "First Aid," or for be found a perfect boon to the Traveller or Household as, instructions for every ordinary ailment is printed on the Case itself. A Manual also enclosed.
Rs. 16 each.
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.
SEABURY'S Permanent Dressing ACCIDENT CASE. A Tin Case fitted with every requisite for "First Aid," or for will be found a perfect boon to the Traveller or Household as instructions for every ordinary ailment is printed on the Case itself. A Manual also enclosed.
Rs. 16 each.
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S.S. "DAMASCUS."

THE well-known steamship "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, Commander A. H. Douglas, will leave Bombay for London on or about the 18th of May.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with electric light throughout. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passages are now available, and for particulars as to plans, passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, 11th May 1889.

"HANSA" LINE OF STEAMERS OF BREMEN.

S.S. GUTENFELS has arrived from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, PAY FREIGHT (if any), and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained,

GLADE & Co.,
Agents "Hansa" Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 12th May 1889.

WANTED.—An ABLE and EXPERIENCED OVERSEER for the SACHIN STATE PUBLIC WORKS. Salary Rs. 100, plus Rs. 15 batta, per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the Assistant Agent in charge Sachin State.

C. WINCHESTER,
Assistant Agent in charge Sachin State.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1888 at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 15th inst., between office hours, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 4th instant.

By Order,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 11th May 1889.

SUMMER.

ICE-WATER JUGS.

PLAIN or HANDSOMELY CHASED, with white porcelain liners, of different sizes.

Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60, Rs. 65, and Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of country produce and manufacture and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing 1st July 1889.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of Tenderer's schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery" on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The depots for which Tenders are invited for Miscellaneous Stores are Ghorepuri, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders, which should be addressed to the Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Stores or Stationery is Monday, the 10th of June 1889.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.

Dharwar, May 1889.

TOBACCOS!!

MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	as.
"1888"	Mixture	...per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do.	do.	... ,, ½ ,,	2	0
Golden Block	Mixture	... ,, 1 ,,	3	4
Do.	do.	... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
"Rifle"	do.	... ,, 1 ,,	2	0
Golden Bird's-Eye		..... ,, ¼ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece		..... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
Virginia Honeydew		..... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia, Finest Syrian		... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
Old Judge		..... ,, ¼ ,,	1	4
Pioneer		..... ,, ½ ,,	1	8
Old Rip		..... ,, ½ ,,	1	8
Old Gold		..... ,, ½ ,,	1	12
Three Castles		..... ,, ¼ ,,	1	0
Richmond Mixture		..... ,, ¼ ,,	0	12

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	... .per lb.	Rs.	3 0
Bright Honeydew	..... ,,	,,	2 8
Cavendish (Tennant's)	..... ,,	,,	1 4

WARRANTED fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

WANTED SECRETARY for BROACH MUNICIPALITY. Salary Rs. 150, plus Rs. 20 horse allowance. Knowledge of Engineering and English and Gujerati languages essential. Shall have to furnish security for Rs. 3,000. Apply to undersigned before 31st May 1889

CHUNILAL V. Chairman,
Magaging Committee, Broach Municipality.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!

A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.

Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, BELOW Messrs. WALLACE & Co., APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed, by order of the mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned estates at the premises where they are situated, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Peerkhan Vulli Mahomed and Esmailkhan Mahomedkhan Nalband, by virtue of the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 2nd February 1887.

AT 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with a dwelling-house, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 3892, new No. 10,485, old Survey No. 3347, new Survey No. 6080, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No 1501, admeasuring 113 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on Fifth Kamatipoora Street and bounded as follows:—East by the property of Abdoolally Dawoodji; west by the house of Tyabally Ebrahimji; north by the fifth Kamatipoora Street; and south by a sweeper's passage.

AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with a dwelling-house assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 180, admeasuring 239 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and situate in Dookarwady, and bounded as follows:—East by the wall of a Muhammadan burial ground; West by the property of Xavier de Souza; north by the property of Mrs. Mariano Mercado; and south by the wall of the Muhammadan burial ground.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, May 13, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, WINE MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.

SALE of 30 quarter casks, celebrated "Ardgour" Whisky.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, the following:—

Landed ex. s.s. Lord Londonderry.
D & Co., in Diamond 1/30—30 quarter casks "Ardgour" Whisky (Will be sold by single cask).

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, viz., cuttings of cloth, indigo, linseed, hurda, buttons, &c.

Also under instructions—3 cases of Hams.

Also a solid walnut Worcester American Organ, handsome cabinet case, panelled back, foot board, &c. 14 stops, knee-swell and full organ.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 13, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of OLD MATERIALS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Store Yard, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Store Yard, Parel, a large quantity of old materials, consisting of packing cases, crates, old casks, iron cans and drums, old telegraph wire and materials, cast steel flies, scrap iron, broken glass, India-rubber and leather cuttings, old clothing, woollen and cotton cloth cuttings, waste paper, old office furniture, harmonium, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

Lots now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 ,, ,, handkerchiefs.
1 ,, ,, jaconets.
1 ,, silk bordered grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case silk satin.
1 bale woolen cloth and flannel.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 13, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 103, Frere Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of C. SHAH, Esq.

The property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Horaby Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, May 13, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
3 ,, sarees.
5 cases printed jacconets.
10 ,, gold brocades.
10 ,, cotton umbrellas.
5 ,, striped brown pilot cloth.
1 case 412 bunches imitation pearls.
1 harmonium by Rose and Co., in good order.
2 folding harmoniums
1 folding camera with lense.

On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum, ex Elektra—

A S 137-1—1 case 3 0 dozen penknives.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail—

H AE B 1833 H 1-15—15 cases tin spoons.
H AE H 1—1 case knives.

On account and at the risk of Sullaman Nuthoo.

S. N.—55-57—3 cases oxfords.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Sedick Hajee Hassum—

500 dozen Turkish towels.

On account and at the risk of Jaychand Ruttonjee—

B B—132-33—1832-81—4 cases each 25 pieces, fast color, checked cotton flannel, 26"× 35 yards, in all 3,344 yards.
B B—1507—1 case 35 pieces woollen felt cloth 52."

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Labourdonnais.

H M—25 cases currants.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau.
1 ,, ,, doubled-seated brougham.
1 ,, new light-coloured victoria, with moveable coach-box built for the Poona Exhibition.
1 strong-built dogcart.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 English built mail phaeton by Lewis Bernard with a handsome chesnut Arab horse, 14 2, four years old and harness.
1 handsome victoria with moveable coach box.
1 handsome new office shigram.
1 Kattywar pony gelding 13-2, age 6 years, goes in harness.
1 second-hand Bareilly cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shed of Thucker Visram Asso at Dana Bunder, by order of Govundass Jankidass and on account and at the risk of Motilal Balkisson—

504 bags wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the warehouse of Noor Mahomed by order of Mr. Ardaser Meherban Eranee and on account and at the risk of Goculdass Callianjee.

AME—36 packages Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the valuable stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co, consisting of China and Japan earthenware Japanese lacquerware, China silk, cloth screens and fans, China stone and ivory work, Rampore chudders, Bombay and Surat work boxes, Moorshidabad ivory toys and enamelled work, bronzeware, China, Delhi, and Scinde jewelleries, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 40 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 164, Girgaum Back Road; near Sir Munzaldas Nuthoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockrey and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. Favel.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mission Church, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Singer's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p m.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 13, 1889.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the Town and Island of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND-RENT for 1888-89, in respect of land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the rent will be recovered under section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st May, 1889.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT LOCKE PRICE, late of Indore in Malwa, a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Indore aforesaid, on or about the 30th day of September, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 15th April, 1889, by the High Court at Bombay, to Harold Robertson King, Esq., Manager, Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	.....	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	..... ,,	800
Do. 20 ,,	..... ,,	200
Lamps for arc lights	..... ,,	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived.		Old styles reduced in price.
Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	
Rs. 13-4	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Trade terms on application.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure...	Rs.	20	0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	,,	15	8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order...	,,	15	8

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood

A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Re. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and Pass BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
John Roberts and Company, Limited, 3 p.m.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., 3-30 p. m.
Moonlight Concert, Byculla Wesleyan Chapel, 8 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Decoan (s), from China, and Poseidon (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th :—Indrani (s), for Marseilles ; Ellora (s), Calcutta ; Nerbudda (s), Marmagao ; Cuba (s), Dunkirk ; Tanjore (s), Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda ; and Iran (s), Marseilles and Liverpool. Yesterday :—Amana (s), for Marseilles, and Falls of Inversnaid (s), Marseilles and Genoa.

THE GLOSTER BAND.—The Band, 2nd Gloster Regiment, will play at the Yacht Club this evening from 9 to 11 o'clock, instead of on Friday afternoon next.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of this Society will be held this evening at 5 p. m. in the Convocation Hall, University buildings.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.—A meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Harbour Mission will be held in the Cathedral vestry this evening at 5-30, Bombay time.

LOST.—Rajaram Hurriba, residing at Matherpaccady Road, Mazagon, has reported to the police that his sister, Condee, lost a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 69, somewhere between his house and the Carnac Bunder on Friday last.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 4th May 1889 are, merchandise, Rs. 43,177 ; passengers and other earnings, Rs. 24,624 ; total Rs. 67,801 ; corresponding period last year, Rs. 16,000 ; increase, 1889, Rs. 51,801.

RELIGIOUS CHARITY.—At the funeral obsequies of Ba Buchoobai, wife of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji, proprietor of the refreshment rooms at Kallian, Egutpoori, and other principal stations on the G. I. P. Railway and of the hotels at Khandala and one or two other hill stations, the sum of Rs. 1,500 was subscribed by him and his sons and set apart for religious charities, one of the principal being the building of a permanent stone wall round the Parsi fire temple at Egutpoori.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudev, a Justice of the Peace, is a candidate for one of the three seats on the local Corporation, vacated by the deaths of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Dr. Philip Clements de Souza, and the departure to Europe of Colonel A. B. Portman. Mr. Anandrao was a member of the Corporation until recently, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Narayan Vasudev Dabulkar, for a long time a leading citizen of Bombay and a prominent member of the Town Council.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—The Gaiety Theatre will be re-opened this evening with a production of "The Little Duke." Considering the many and varied roles which Miss Plaisted has assumed since she first appeared before a Bombay audience about two months ago, the great success of her engagement and the remarkable versatility she has shown, it is not going too far to say that she ought to make the Little Duke, in which, for the first time, we will see the clever artiste in trunks and hose, one of her greatest hits.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Meagole Abdoolasha, aged 25 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the steam-ship Werneth Hall. On the 8th instant, while he was working in the hold of that vessel, a boiler weighing about 9 tons was being hoisted out of the ship, when the port shoulder came away from the combings of the hatch, and falling into the hold struck the deceased on the head. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday at Gilder Street, by the Coroner, respecting the death of Mary Jane Sullivan, aged 39 years. Deceased was the wife of John Sullivan, a military pensioner, at present unemployed, and lived in a room in Esau Fazilla's Chawl at Gilder Street. On Saturday afternoon she appeared to be suffering from a very high fever. Yesterday morning her sons, Charles and Frank, went to her room at about half-past six o'clock and found her dead. The husband of the deceased, since the 16th April last, was a patient in the European General Hospital. The verdict was that the death of Mary Jane Sullivan was caused by apoplexy.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the Morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo child, aged 3 years, named Appa Govind, the son of a carpenter named Govind Kandoo, living at Dharavi. Deceased and his elder brother were left in charge of their grandmother, while the parents left for work on Friday morning. About 3 p.m. they both took ill, when the father, who was sent for, came and took both the children to a dispensary at Mahim. A Parsee doctor treated them and kept them under observation until the evening, when they were sent home. The deceased, however, died as soon as he reached home. The inquest stands adourned for further enquiry till Saturday.

THE PARSEE HOSPITAL.—The students of St. Xavier's College gave a successful entertainment on Saturday night before a large audience at the Novelty Theatre in aid of the Parsee Hospital. The Tableaux Vivants were good and the songs well received, particularly "I am one of the Olden Times," sung by Mr. S. R. Khambata, and "Killaloe" by Mr. R. J. Tata, which were truly amusing. Miss Gracie Plaisted and Mr. Chas. Harding kindly consented to sing during the performance, accompanied by Mr. George Trimnel. Both songs were admirably rendered and were enthusiastically received by the audience. The well known farce "Box and Cox" finished an enjoyable evening's entertainment. A word of praise is due to Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, the stage manager, under whose direct control the performance was carried out.

THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper Appa Keshav, a peon in the service of Mr. M. V. D'Silva, of the Bombay Circulating Library, was brought up on remand on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three bills, valued at Rs. 12-8, belonging to Mr. D'Silva. Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, medical practitioner residing at Karel Wady, knew the accused as a peon of the Bombay Circulating Library. On the 3rd ultimo witness paid the accused Rs. 7-8 as subscription for a quarter, taking a receipt on the bill that was presented. Some days later another bill was presented to witness, when he said he had already paid the amount, and he produced the bill on which the accused had signed a receipt, and which was made over to the complainant. The case was adjourned till to-morrow for two more witnesses.

THEFT AT A DHURRUMSALLA.—Sirdarkhan Hussankhan was on Saturday charged by Inspector Cobb with stealing a canvas bag containing wearing apparel, a watch and chain, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 34-14, the property of Luximon Rowjee, a student, residing at Falkland Road Dhurrumsalla. On the canvas bag being missed the complainant made a report of his loss to the police. Inspector Cobb arrested several persons loitering about the dhurrumsalla on suspicion. Amongst them was the accused, and on a search being made the watch belonging to the complainant was found in his possession. The remaining portion of the stolen property was recovered from a person residing at Mudonpoora, with whom the accused had left the articles for safe custody. Sirdarkhan, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last before Mr. Cooper Caitan Fernandes, lately a cook in the employ of Mr. R. Braemer, a commission agent residing in Church Gate Street, was charged with theft of several pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 20-8, the property of his master. The accused had been about seven months in the complainant's service, but was discharged about a month ago. The property was missed on the 9th instant from a chest-of-drawers. When the complainant was travelling up-country for a few days at a time his wife went to live at her father's at Byculla, and she used to send the accused with the keys of her rooms to go and feed her birds and to water the plants. On a report of the theft being made to the police, some of the missing clothes were found in the accused's bedding in a room at Byculla, while others were found concealed under some stones lying there. The case was adjourned till to-morrow for further enquiries.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, Babajee Dewjee, a ghorawalla employed in the Commission Stables of Ali bin Ameer, at Ballasis Road, Byculla, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 500 each, the property of his employer. It was on the 11th ultimo that the notes were missed from the writing table of the complainant. On the matter being reported to the police, Inspector Cobb made inquiries and discovered that the accused, who was suspected, was going about spending a lot of money and making purchases of ornaments prior to leaving Bombay on a pilgrimage to a place called Injooree, and on the 4th instant Mr. Cobb arrested the accused at Grant Road station just as he was leaving, and on searching him found ornaments and cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 784, in his possession. Upon further enquiries being made it was discovered that the accused found the notes lying on the ground near the table on which they were left in the office of the complainant. Babajee Dewjee was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. C. B. SETHNA.—We regret to announce the death on Saturday morning of Mr. Cursetjee Bomonjee Sethna, at the ripe age of 81 years, at his family residence, Girgam Main Road. Mr. Cursetjee was one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Palanjee and Co. of China and Messrs. Cursetjee Bamoojee and Co. of Bombay. It is one of the many firms trading with China, now unfortunately reduced to a few, which has been in existence for upwards of sixty years, doing business in opium, cotton, twist, tea, silk, &c., also acting as commission agents for a large number of local constituents. The deceased gentleman was at one time in the service of Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Batlivala, formerely one of the most extensive opium merchants of Bombay, and it was during this period that Mr. Cursetjee acquired a knowledge of the China trade, which proved so valuable afterwards in his own firm. He proceeded to China in 1833 to assist in the house of his uncle, Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Sethna, then a small concern, but which subsequently became one of the leading firms in Hongkong and Shanghai, and at present enjoys the confidence of the public for its honest and extensive dealings.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Bomonjee Lane, Fort, respecting the death of Jeevunjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistree, aged 70 years. Deceased did no work for the last four months. He was in poor circumstance and was depressed in consequence. He lived with his brother until six months ago when he was turned out of the house. At 8 a. m. on Saturday deceased was found lying on the road in front of Dady Sett's Agiary, Hornby Road, vomiting, when he was taken to the house of his daughter, Nowazbai, the wife of one Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cooper. Dr. Eduljee was sent for, when the deceased told the doctor that he had taken arsenic because he had been compelled to leave his brother's house. He did not rally, and died at 5 p. m. on Saturday. The verdict was that the death of Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistree was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself.—An other inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Nagdavy Road, into the circumstances attending the death of Jainabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 80 years. Deceased lived with her daughter named Ashabai, the widow of one Hussan Jumal, a butcher, on the first storey of a house in that street. She had a disease in the nose for the last year, which caused her much pain, and she often said she was tired of her life. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the daughter missed the deceased from her bed, and on going to her window heard deceased moaning in a passage at the back of the house. He raised an alarm and some neighbours collected, when they found deceased lying on the stone pavement ; she was bleeding from a wound on the left side of the head, and died almost immediately. The verdict was "that the death of Jainabai was caused by her having committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window on the first storey of a house."

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Maharajsing Darajsing Baxsing, peon in the service of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Company, and Mugunlal Nathabhai, a mehta in the employ of the same firm, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan—accused No. 1 with abetment of theft committed by one Narayen, a tallyman, in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Wari Bunder, of two or three tons of broken cast-iron chairs, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and with receiving and disposing of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen ; and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving and concealing the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of the Railway Company for the prosecution ; Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the defence on behalf of accused No. 1 ; and Mr. Harryshunker on behalf of accused No. 2. It appears that on the 5th ultimo, the two accused, in company with one Ragoo, a tallyman in the service of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Company, iron founders, Bombay, went to the G. I. P. Railway goods station at Wari Bunder, where they met Narayen, the railway tallyman, to take delivery of broken iron castings for their master. Accused No. 1 then paid Rigoo two sums, one of Rs. 5 and the other of Rs. 10, the former sum to be paid to Ragoo and the latter to Narrayen, the tallyman. No. 1 told Ragoo not to mark certain carts loaded with broken castings, which he said were not purchased by their master. Ragoo allowed the carts to pass from the bunder accompanied by accused No. 2, who took them to a lane in Pinjrapole, whence accused No. 2 took the carts to a room on the ground-floor of a house at Coombarwadda. Ragoo gave certain information to his master, Mr. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, who immediately informed Mr. Alfred King, the storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. King then laid information before the Magistrate against his tallyman Narrayen and the two accused, and warrants for their arrest were accordingly granted. Inspector Saunderson, of the local police, was directed to make an enquiry into the matter, and that officer went to a room at Coombarwadda and kept watch there in order that the property might not be removed. A few days after, the second accused came to the room, whereupon he was arrested, and on a statement made by him accused No. 1 was taken into custody also. The two accused being convicted, Maharajsing was sentenced to twelve months', and Mugganlall to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

QUETTA RACES—FIRST DAY.

A VERY interesting day's racing came off on Thursday in the presence of a large attendance. Sir Harry and Lady Prendergast, General Sir George White and all Quetta society were present. The weather is perfect and the course in splendid order. There were great surprises when Mr. Welman's two points Billet Doux and Friendship got beaten : otherwise this gentleman rode the winners in all the other events

FIRST RACE.—The Trial Stakes. For maiden ponies. Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Welman's Stoneclink 10st. 1lb. (Owner) 1
Captain Wederburn's Sheik, 10st 8lb. (Mr. Jenour) 2
Mr. Russell's Day Dream, 10st. 4lb. (Captain Conyngham) 3

Seven ran. Mr. Russell's stable were the favourities. Stoneclink led from the start and won easily by three lengths. Time—61 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Gram and Bhoosa Stakes. For Arabs and Country-breds. Rs. 150. Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Francis' Mars, 10st. (Mr. Welman) 1
Major James' Probationer, 10st. (Mr. Owen) 2
Captain Yates' Archon, 9st. 11lb. (Mr. Percival) ... 3

Four ran. The favourite won comfortably by four lengths.

THIRD RACE.—The York Cup.—Rs. 300. Presented by the officers of the King's Own Light Infantry. For all Ponies. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr. C. B.'s Happy Lad 10st 6lb. (Captain Burke) ... 1
Mr. Welman's Billet Doux, 10st. 3lb. (Owner) ... 2
Mr. Percival's Atalanta, 10st. 2lb. (Owner) 3

Five ran. Billet Doux was a strong favourite. This was a good race, won by a length. Time 1 min. 29½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Welter Race.—For all horses. Rs. 200. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Welman's Princess Maude, 11st. 7lb. (Owner) 1
Mr. Young's Morpheus, 11st. 1lb. (Captain Horne) 2
Captain Francis' Indigo 8st. 4lb. (Native) 3

The favourite won easily by a length. Time—1 min. 29 2/5 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Quetta Derby. For Arabs and Country-breds. Rs. 150. Distance 1 mile.

Captain Francis' Mars, 10st. (Mr. Welman) 1
Major Symon's Merlin, 10st. 10lb. (Captain Burke) 2
Major James' Probationer, 10st. (Mr. Owen) 3

Four ran. Probationer and Saifali were equal favourites, but Mars won by five lengths. Time—1 min. 44 secs.

Sixth Race.—The Liliputs. For all ponies 13-2. Rs. 150. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. C. B.'s Happy Lad 10st. 11lb. (Captain Burke) 1
Mr. Welma's Friendship, 9st. 13lb. (Owner) 2
Mr. Knatchbull's Phil, 10st. 11lb. (Captain Horne) 3

Eight ran. Friendship was a strong favourite, but after a good race he was beaten by half a length. Time—43 4-5 secs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 7th inst :—

THE GAEKWAR'S YACHT.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th ultimo, forwarding a letter addressed to him by the master of the yacht Zingara, asking that his vessel should be allowed to use the port of Bombay without being obliged to take a pilot on the grounds, 1st, that she is very little over the statutory limit of 200 tons ; 2nd, that in English waters yachts are exempted from pilotage dues by courtesy ; 3rd, that being well found in navigational requisites the services of a pilot would be superfluous.

Resolution.—Reply should be made that under section 31 of the Indian Port Act 1889, the Trustees have not the power to allow the Zingara to enter, leave, or be moored in the port without having a pilot on board. The papers should be sent to Government with an intimation that the Trustees would have been glad to exempt the Zingara under the circumstances explained in the correspondence had they possessed the power.

Captain Hext asked to have his opinion recorded that Government should be asked to amend the Act so as to allow yachts to enter and leave the port without a pilot ; this being the only British port he knows of where this is not permitted.

THE KENNERY LIFE-BOAT.

Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 5th October, 1888, that the crew of the Kennery, life-boat, was discharged and the boat hauled up on 1st October ; that the only work performed during the monsoon was to convey stores and reliefs to and from the lighthouse and to take out the Telegraph Inspector.

Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 10th January 1889, to the effect that during the monsoon he is practically dependant on the Kennery for communication with the island ; and that the only other boat, the Dolphin, is useless in the monsoon and nearly unfit for any work at any time. He recommends that a new boat be provided capable of performing the duties of tender in the monsoon, and states that about two years ago the cost of such a boat was estimated at Rs. 3,500, which sum has been entered in the budget for this year.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 15th April 1889, concurred in by the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, and also by the other Trustees to the effect that the Kennery life-boat should be maintained during next monsoon, and meanwhile a new boat, as budgetted for, to cost Rs. 3,500, should be built to replace the Dolphin ; and that the question of the further maintenance of the Kennery life-boat should be again brought up in October next.

Resolution.—The question of giving up the maintenance of a life-boat at Kennery should again be brought forward in October next.

The Acting Engineer should be asked to arrange to have a new boat built as soon as practicable to take the place of the Dolphin.

THE APOLLO BUNDER ROADS.

Submitted memorandum from the Acting Engineer, dated 26th March, stating that no intimation had been received from the Municipality of their intention to take over the new roads at the Apollo Bunder.

Also letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 26th March, calling attention to two difficulties in taking over the roads in question :—First, that one of the cross roads was less than 40 feet wide, which is the minimum width allowed for public roads under the New Municipal Act ; and second, the proposed reservation by the Trustees of parts of the roads, namely the footpaths. As to the second. He is willing to waive the objections on the understanding that the footpaths will be made over duly paved within a reasonable time. The first point has been referred to the legal advisers of the Municipality.

Submitted report by the Acting Engineer, also minutes of Land Committee and the other Trustees.

Resolution.—The part of Trustees' Resolution, No. 326 of 8th June 1888, which requires "the east frontage of the block immediately to the west of the Bunder refreshment-rooms" to be arcaded, is cancelled.

A condition should be added to the lease of such of the plots as include lengths of footpath to be arcaded, obliging the lessee to pave such footpath in accordance with a specification to be obtained by the Trustees from the Municipal Commissioner ; and with regard to the other roads which the Municipal Engineer has passed, the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to take them over now without the footpaths wherever these are to be arcaded, on condition that such footpaths will be made over as soon as they are arcaded and paved.

WATER LEVELS.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 6th May, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock Channel on 23rd April, and in Victoria Dock Channel between 24th April and 4th May, showing that in the former the highest level was 58·58 within 50 feet of the frontage, and 57·42 along the channel to 3,200 feet off the entrance ; and that in the latter the highest level was 55·58 on the leading line to the Dock entrance ; and that at 25 feet off the Dock frontage wall and 150 feet north of the entrance, the highest level is 58·25.

Traffic Manager's statement of town duty collected in 1888-89, amounting to Rs. 11,70,200-14-6 against Rs. 13,41,490-10-9 collected in 1887-88.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd May 1889.	For week ending 3rd May 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	32	24
,, ,, out of ,, ...	24	23
,, transported	17	25
,, attended to	2	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	8
,, left	10	6
,, remaining in Dock	9	13

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	13	7
,, left	6	7
,, remaining in Dock	14	13

BENGAL.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The report of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society for 1888 has just been published. It mentions that the total number of issues during the year was 102,770, by far the highest yet reached, and that the number of subscribers was also greater. The Society's income from all sources amounted to Rs. 31,633, or Rs. 6,038 more than its expenditure. The Bengali Translations Committee has continued its sittings, and has done most valuable work. The revised Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark are popular both with Christians and non-Christians, and it is matter for consideration whether the time has not come to appoint a second committee to translate Genesis, the Psalms, and Proverbs. The increase in sales by colporteurs is very satisfactory, and five Bible-women who have been employed in visiting Native families have done well.—*Englishman.*

KIDNAPPING.—Before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, last week, a Mahomedan was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for kidnapping a young married girl, aged about 11 years. The girl, it appears, had left her husband's home and lived with her parents at Kidderpur for about two months. Accused was a lodger in the house, and the girl eloped with him on the 22nd December last to a village in the Azimgarh District, where they lived together as husband and wife. A warrant was forwarded to Azimgarh for the arrest of the accused, who came to Kidderpur, when he was arrested under a fresh warrant. On the case coming on for trial the Court issued another warrant for the arrest of the girl, but no information regarding either her or the warrant reached the Court. Subsequently the father of the girl, armed with a search-warrant, went to Azimgarh, but on his tracing his daughter, the police declined to atrest her. The Court, finding that the warrants were deliberately dishonored by the police, and as accused had already been in custody for three months, disposed of the case.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPTING TO STAB.—Peter George, a seaman of the B. S. Gilcruix, was charged on Wednesday at Calcutta by Samuel John Walker, boatswain of that vessel, with attempting to stab him. The prosecution alleged that, while the vessel was at Budge Budge on the 7th instant, some of the crew, among whom was accused, were cleaning the tanks, but accused was interfering with the work by singing. The boatswain remonstrated with the man, but he used abusive language, on which he was reported to the second officer. In the afternoon accused asked complainant why he had interfered with him, and the latter said that it was his duty to keep discipline on board, on which the man said that he would kill him. Accused went forward and took up a scraper and another iron instrument, threatening to cause bodily harm to complainant. Not long after, he again threatened to cause hurt to complainant, who closed with him, and in the scuffle accused produced his knife, and aimed a blow at him, but one of the officers came to the rescue and took the weapon away. The knife had just grazed the left side of complainant. Accused said that he was struck by complainant, and he in return used the knife. His Worship said that accused had no business to use his knife, and it was very fortunate that the blow did not strike the complainant as was intended, for, in all probability, he would have killed the man, and be standing in the dock for his life. Accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—*Ibid.*

POONA RACES, 1889.

THE following entrances for Poona races were registered on the 1st May :—

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Mr Grant's g a gal Ærolite.
H H Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal Sweet William.
Aga Z Shah's g a gal Snow.
Mr Abdoola bin Faras' ch a gal Acrobat, 3 years.
Mr Ahmood Aboo Shabba's c a gal Forat.
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's ch a gal Merrylegs.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a gal Moonbeam, 4 years.
Mr Kook's b k ob m Topsy.
Mr Kook's ch a gal Simba, late Shahrooke, 6 years.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's c a gal Hattam.
Aga Moochool Shah's c a gal Crocodile, 4 years.
Mr S A W's c a gal King Fisher.
Mr B's b a gal Hercules.
Mr A R Khan's b a gal Seamster.

THE POONA DERBY.

Mr Grant's b a c Lansdowne.
H H Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal Sweet William.
H H Aga Junghee Shah's b a c Narrow Escape.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's ch a h Camel, 5 years.
Do ch a h Framroz, 5 years.
Do g a h Monte Carlo, 4 years.
Do b a h Young Samnite, 6 yrs.
Do b a h Amnesty, 4 years.
Mr Hamood Burgas' b a h Young Sirham.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a c Soucab.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a h Duke.
Mr Cursetjee's bn a h Grand Master.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's and Mr Cursetjee's bn a h Revenge.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's and Mr Cursetjee's b a h Sherwood.
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's ch a h Imperil.
Mr Hassan bin Badder's ch a c Moorad.
Do g a c Bismarck.
Do b a c Young Euclid.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a c Joolfan.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hadban.
Do b a c Baronet.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a c Sir William 4 years.
Do b a c Jasper, 4 years.
Do b a g Moonbeam, 4 years.
Do c a c Absentee, 3 years.
Do c a c Rocket, 4 years.
Do b a h Sirrius, 6 years.
Do br a h Coral, 5 years.
Do c a h Jassim, 5 years.
Do c a c Glencoe, 4 years.
Mr Ali Abdoola's c a c Solon, 4 years.
Do g a h Sultan, 5 years.
H H Aga Khan's g a c Damascus, 4 years.
Do b a c Tenebreuse, 4 years.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's g a c Rukhsh.
Aga Moochool Shah's c a c Clyde, 3 years.
Mr John Wheal's br a h Newminster, 6 years.
Mr Farmer's ch a c Victor, 4 years.
Do ch a c Formosa, 4 years.
Do bk a c Coover, 3 years.
Do b a c Buccaneer, 4 years.
Do ch a c Dundee, 4 years.
Do ch a c Hero, 4 years.
Do ch a c Pilgrimate, 3 years.
Mr S A W's b a c Child of Desert, 4 years.
Do b a c Goldseeker, 4 years.
Do c a c Nuzfee, 3 years.
Mr B's c a c Rufus, 3 years.
Do b a h Hermit.
Mr M F Lavelle's, b a c Wild Oats, 4 years.
Do b a c White Oats, 3 years.
Do b a c Black Oats, 5 years.
The Golconda Confederate's b a h Namdar, 6 years.
Mr H Bowen's g a h Compomento, aged.
Do b a h Toujour's Pret, 5 years.
Captain Fowle's b a h Bendigo, 6 years.
Mr Dale's b a c Heliotrope.

THE CRITERION.

Lieut-Col J Willoughby's bk or bn a geld Nubian, 5 years.
Lieut-Col M Steven's c a h Alaska, aged.
Lieut-Col M Steven's b a c Chumbeli, 4 years.
Mr B's c a c Rufus, 3 years.
Mr B's b a h Gaylad.
Mr B's b a gal Hercules.
Captain Mac Dougall's b a h Mutiny.
Mr Kook's ch a h Simba, late Shahrooke.
Mr Locke's ch a c Isonomy, 3 years.
Mr Locke's br a h Star of India, 5 years.
Mr Cosby's gr a h Christmas Gift, 4 years.
Mr Dale's b a c Heliotrope.
Mr Dale's b a c Stormwave.

THE BHIMTHURY STAKES.

Mr Farmer's b cb m Brigantine.
Mr S A W's g c b m Begum.
Captain Payne's ch cb p The Braiser.
Mr Chester's ch cb p Robin.

THE JOONAGHUR CUP.

Lieut-Col M Steven's b c b m Columbine.
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's ch cb geld Detective, 4 years.
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's br cb filly Twilight, 3 years, by Hawkeye—Sunbeam by King Arthur.
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's br cb filly Lalla Rookh, 3 years, by Hawkeye—"Peri" by John Bull.
Mr Farmer's b cb m Princess by Tam O'Shanter out of c b mare.
Mr Farmer's ch cb m Lady Superior by Tam O'Shanter out of c b mare.
Mr S A W's c c b f Setrunza.
Mr Locke's c cb f Iolanthe, 3 years.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Mr Melton's b w geld Moab, aged.
Mr Melton's ch eng geld Crocus, aged.
Captain Fowle's b w geld Rathkeale.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

H H Aga Junghee Shah's, b a c Narrow Escape.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's, g a c Soocab.
Mr Cursetjee's, bn a h Grand Master.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's and Mr Cursetjee's, b a h Sherwood.
Mr Hassan bin Budder's, ch a c Moorad.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's, b a c Joolfan.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a h Hadban.
Mr Ali Abdoola's, b a c Sir William.
Do. b a c Jasper.
Do. b a g Moonbeam.
Do. c a c Absentee.
Do. c a c Rocket.
Do. b a h Sirrius.
Do. bn a h Coral.
Do. c a h Jassim.
Do. c a c Glencoe.
Do. c a c Solon.
Do. g a h Sultan.
H H Aga Khan's, g a c Damascus.
Do. b a c Tenebreuse.
Aga Moochool Shah's, c a c Clyde.
Mr Farmer's, ch a c Victor.
Do. ch a x Formosa.
Do. bk a c Coover.
Do. b a c Buccaneer.
Do. ch a c Dundee.
Do. ch a c Hero.
Do. ch a c Pilgrimage.
Mr S A W's, b a c Goldseeker.
Mr B's, b a h Gaylad.
Do. c a c Rufus, 3 years.
Mr M F Lavelle's, b a c Wild Oats.
Do. b a c White Oats.
Mr H Bowen's, g a h Compomento, aged.
Do. b a h Toujour's Pret, 5 years.
Captain Fowle's, b a h Bendigo.
Mr Dale's, b a c Stormwave.

THE PONY DERBY.

Mr Macgregor's ch a p Bariz.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, late Kargan.
H H Aga Junghee Shah's b a p Nelson.
H H Aga Junghee Shah's b a p Success.
Mr Abdoola bin Faras' b a p Torpedo, 5 years.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a p Moslem.
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Whitebird.
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Gazee.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's and Mr Cursetjee's b a p Parveen
Aga Mirza Ahmad's and Mr Cursetjee's b a p Hermit.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a p Greybeard.
Mr Ali Abdoola's bn a p Punch.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a p White Stocking.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a p The Judge.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Pekin.
H H Aga Khan's b n a p Mehlat.
Aga Moochool Shah's g a p Satara, aged.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Hillal.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's g a p Daylight.
Mr Farmer's g a p Faras.
Mr Farmer's b a p Superiority.
Mr Farmer's b a p Beatty.
Mr S A W's b a p Miskin.
Mr S A W's g a p Greyleg.
Mr B's b aus geld Alien.
Captain MacDougall's ch a p Star One.
Mr W Hamilton's g a p Schnapps.
Captain Payne's b a p The Slave.
Mr Pottinger's ch a p Golden Crown.
Mr Derwent's b a p Clever Boy.
Mr Dale's ch a p Mootrab.
Mr Dale's b a p Jamsheed.
Mr Dale's b a p Janitor.
Mr Chamundi's b a p Crown Prince.

H H AGA'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.

Mr Norman's b a h Interpreter.
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a c Soocab.
Mr Cursetjee's bn a h Grand Master.
Mr Ali Abdoola's c a h Jassim.
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a h Sultan.
Mr Ali Abdoola's bn a h Coral.
Mr Ali Abdoola's c a c Absentee.
Mr. Ali Abdool's b a c Sir William.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h The Duke, 5 years.
H H the Chief of Mudhole's b a h Dictator.
Mr Farmer's b a c Buccaneer, 4 years.
Mr Farmer's b a c Plebeian, 4 years.
Mr Farmer's b a c Romulus, 4 years.
Mr Farmer's ch a c Dundee, 4 years.
Mr S A W's b a c Child of Desert.
Mr B's b a h Hermit.
The Golconda Confederate's b a h Namdar.
Mr Locke's ch a h Denmark.
Captain Fowle's b a h Bendigo.
Captain Fowle's g a h Monarch.
Mr Cosby's g a h Shahab.

THE WELTER.

Mr Macgregor's b a h Dersau.
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader.
Lieut-Col J Willoughby's c a h Syria.
Lieut-Col M Stevens c a h Alaska.
Lieut-Col M Stevens c a c Chumbeli, 4 years.
Mr B's c a c Rufus.
Mr B's b a h Gaylad.
Mr B's b a g Hercules.
Captain MacDougall's b a h Mutiny.
Mr Kook's ch ah Simba, late Sharooks.
Captain Payne's b a h Warrior.
Mr Locke's ch a c Isonomy, 3 years.
Mr Locke's br a h Star of India, 5 years.
Mr Cosby's gr a h Christmas Gift.
Mr Cosby s gr a h Shahab.
Mr Dale's b a c Heliotrope.
Mr Dale's b a c Stormwave.
Mr F S F's b a h Comrade.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

H H Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal Sweet William.
Mr Abdoola bin Faras's ch a g Acrobat.
Mr Ahmood Aboo Shabba's c a gal Forat.
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's ch a gal Merrylegs.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a gal Moonbeam.
Mr Kook's bk c b m Topsy.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's c a gal Hattam.
Aga Moochool Shah's c a gal Crocodile.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Saturday.
Mr S A W's c a gal Kingfisher.
Mr B's b a gal Ruby, late Manchester, 4 years.
Mr B's b a gal Hercules.
Mr Kook's b a h Darn, late Soheil, 6 years.
Mr Cosby's b a p Minton, 6 years.
Mr Dale's b a g Holyrood.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Mr Norman's b a h Interpreter.
H H Aga Junghee Shah's g a gal Sweet William.
Mr Jassim bin Feed's ch a h Camel.
Do b a h Khalid, 4 years.
Love Lane Confederacy g a h Diamond.
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's c a gal Dick Turpin.
Mr Cursetjee's bn a h Grand Master.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's and Mr Cursetjee's bn a h Revenge.
Mr P Rattanjee's b a h Young Nadershah, 4 years.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a c Joolfan.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turn of Luck.
Do b a c Baronet.
Mr Ali Abdoola's c a h Scimitar.
Do c a h Silvermane.
Do bn a h Coral.
Do b a gal Moonbeam.
Do c a h Jassim.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a h Nadershah.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Burnett.
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h The Duke.
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader.
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's ch cb geld Detective, 4 years.
Do do br cb filly Twilight, 3 years.
H H the Chief of Madhole's b a h Dictator.
Mr Farmer's ch a c Napier, 4 years.
Do b a c Plebeian, 4 years.
Do br a h Viceroy.
Do ch a c Hero, 4 years.
Do b a h Pater.
Mr Farmer's b a c Exception, 4 years.
Mr Kempton's ch c b m Sairey Gamp, 5 years.
Mr S A W's c a h Arbid.
Mr B's c a c Rufus, 3

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

THE advance of 1-16d. in Silver in London, chronicled in our last report, was lost yesterday, the price of the metal returning to 42 3-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities, however, were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £67⅜ and £70⅝, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99 ; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109½. There was a decline of ½ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris, at 87½ ; Exchange on London was slightly higher, at francs 25·22½. The Indian Council placed a lakh of extra bills on Madras yesterday at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 3½ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay and 3 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-16d., the latter showing an advance of ⅛d. on Thursday's extra sales and of 1-16d. in the regular allotments of the previous day. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £40,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for this port.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed was steady, and quotations for Liverpool quality come 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, London prices being unaltered. Rapeseed was firm, but with little doing ; prices of Calcutta Brown and Cawnpore Yellow are given at 1s. per quarter higher, but the quotations are called nominal. Wheat was quiet with prices unchanged all round. The total afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,590,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. There was no further change in the markets to-day. The week's Import of Linseed was 43,000 quarters against 1,000 quarters only last week.

Cotton in Liverpool became dull yesterday, the sales having reached only 8,000 bales, Mid-American remained at 6 1-16d. and Arrivals were unchanged in nearer positions, say, up to July-August ; but for May-September deliveries they were 1-16d. lower and 3-64d. for September-October. Surats, of which 400 bales were taken, are called easier ; but the only change in the prices of East Indian Cotton was in "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, which was 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. Liverpool closed dull again this afternoon ; Surats quiet ; but with spot and Arrival prices quite unaltered. The sales were 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The Imports were 16,000 bales.

The weekly Liverpool statistics show a reaction not unexpected by those who have watched the late course of that market side by side with Manchester. The sales for the week ending yesterday were 43,000 bales against 69,000 bales, placed in the week preceding ; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 97,000 bales, compared with 129,000 bales the week before. The Liverpool Stock had increased by 13,000 bales, and was yesterday 105,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though 97,000 bales lighter than at the same time in 1887. The Stock of Surats had increased by 10,000 bales, say, to 84,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 109,000 bales ; that of East Indian Cotton by 10,000 bales ; and the total decrease now shown by the figures, which we give below, is 120,000 bales as against last year and 314,000 bales compared with 1887. The price of spot Mid.-American has declined ⅛d. per lb. during the week ; and in American Arrivals there has been a fall ranging from 9-64d. in the most distant position to 13-64d. in the nearest. Yesterday's spot price was ⅜d. per lb. higher than last year's at the same time, and 5-16d. above that which ruled the year before.

A telegram from New York under yesterday's date announces that, according to the Agricultural Bureau report, 87 per cent. of the proposed Cotton area had already been planted on the 1st instant, which is considerably above the average, the percentage last season having been 79·9 and 82·4 and 80 for the two previous years respectively. The spot price declined 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, 29 to 11 cents, and in August Futures there was a drop of 18 points, at 10·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the week were considerably lighter than those for the corresponding week last year, though heavier than those in 1887 ; and the total figures now show an increase of 122,000 bales compared with last year and of 268,000 bales as against the year before. To-day the price of Mid-Uplands was unchanged in New York ; but August Futures were two points higher, at 10·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales against 3,900 bales last year and 1,000 bales in 1887.

American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	22,000	37,000	14,000
" exports to U. K.	41,000	38,000	10,000
" " Continent	20,000	16,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,111,000	5,292,000	5,146,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,579,000	2,503,000	2,519,000
" " to Continent do.	1,808,000	1,650,000	1,638,000
" Stock in the Ports	368,000	466,000	390,000

The total visible of supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,159,000	2,369,850	2,153,650
" " Surats	535,000	455,700	691,700

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	885,000	779,840	932,410
" London	18,000	18,000	15,000
American Afloat	51,000	62,000	32,000
East Indian "	91,000	63,000	177,000
	1,047,000	922,840	1,206,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-16d	5 7-16d	5⅞d
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d	4 3-16d	4¾d
Difference	1 9-16d.	1⅛d.	1⅛d.

IMPORT OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—The particulars of shipments of Goods and Yarns to India for the month of April just to hand through Reuter enable us to give our usual monthly comparative statement. It will be seen therefrom that the mission to Bombay for last month were heavier in every item than in the month preceding, the excess in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* being over four million yards ; the increase in *Coloured Cottons* and *Twist* not being material, though more important in *Printed Cottons*. As against the shipments to Bombay in April last year, however, last month's missions show a much more marked increase, say of 22⅛ million yards in the case of *Plain Cottons*, of one million yards in *Coloured Cottons*, of 2¾ million yards in *Printed Cottons*, and of half a million lbs. in *Twist*. Taking the shipments to Bombay for the first four months of the current year, we find the figures in every case (excepting those for *Yarns*, which give a falling off of 900,000 lbs.) show an increase compared with the corresponding months in 1888, the excess in the case of *Plain Cottons* being over 41¾ million yards. To the sister presidencies also shipments were heavier in the principal item both compared with the previous month and with April last year.

Bombay.	Apl. 1889.	Mar. 1889.	Apl. 1888.
Plain Cottons	50,700,000	46,650,000	28,200,000
Coloured Cottons	4,300,000	4,000,000	3,300,000
Printed Cottons	10,350,000	9,700,000	7,550,000
Twist	1,400,000	1,250,000	900,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons	84,150,000	74,150,000	82,300,000
Coloured Cottons	8,100,000	8,250,000	6,250,000
Printed Cottons	3,850,000	4,100,000	4,050,000
Twist	850,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons	11,300,000	9,850,000	9,000,000
Coloured Cottons	2,250,000	2,350,000	850,000
Printed Cottons	1,850,000	2,700,000	1,700,000
Twist	1,050,000	900,000	750,000

Bombay only.	Four months 1889.	Four months 1888.
Plain Cottons	202,559,000	169,750,000
Coloured Cottons	16,550,000	14,850,000
Printed Cottons	40,100,000	36,000,000
Twist	5,100,000	6,000,000

COTTON.—Following the lead of Liverpool, our market has been dull to-day, and a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Bengals, at Rs. 182-90 ; Mawa, at Rs. 228 ; and Karanja, at Rs. 215, comprise all the business reported. Dealers, however, have not lowered their pretensions appreciably, and our closing rates showed no change to speak of from those of last evening.

WHEAT.—There has been much more enquiry in this market to-day and a considerable business has been reported. White Pessy has advanced half an anna per cwt. At closing the tone was firm, with White Pessy quoted at Rs. 4-13-6 for 91 per cent. and at Rs. 4-12-6 for 85 per cent., other descriptions being unaltered.

SEEDS have again been taken to a large extent and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are 1 to 2 annas per cwt. higher in a strong market, other descriptions being unaltered. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0	to Rs. 6-14-0	p. cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 7-4-0		"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-1-0	" 7-2-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 6-6-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,668	bales.
Wheat	38,967	cwt.
Linseed	10,759	"
Rapeseed	9,730	"
Gingelly	1,874	"
Poppyseed	892	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Business has been done for May shipment at 17s. 6d. to 16s. 3d. per ton, according to port.

EXCHANGE has been rather quiet to-day. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at the last at 1s. 4 7-16d. ; but business has been done at 1s. 4 13-32d. for the mail and for this month. Some Bank Telegraphic was done for transfer within a fortnight at 1s. 4¼d. and forward rates have been firm. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1-72¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady at bout yesterday's quotations, but with not much doing in any direction. Fours for cash have been quoted throughout the day at 99 15-16, while for the two next accounts 100⅛ and 100 5-16 have been named respectively. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, and we have to report the following changes in our list, premising that the alterations in Mill Scrip are generally in buyer's favour. Indian Manufacturing Mill shares are Rs. 40 down, at Rs. 1,050 ; Hindostan are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 815 ; Queen and Sholapore are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 875 and Rs. 1,300 respectively. Central India are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,130 ; Hyderabad Deccan at Rs. 685 and Swadeshi at Rs. 915 ; City of Bombay and Oriental, Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,020 for the former and Rs. 430 for the latter ; Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,272½ ; Khatao Muccanji and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 705 and Rs. 970, respectively. Bellary and Sind and Punjab Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 265 and Rs. 1,175 ; French Press are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 550 ; Apollo Press are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 265.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BATLIWALA—May 12, at Karelwadi, near Thakordoowar, Bombay, Bai Bhikhaiji, widow of late Dhunjibhoy Palanji Hirjibhoy Batliwala, and the mother of Framji Dhunjibhoy Batliwala. Funeral will take this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

CARTER.—May 8, at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, of heart disease, the beloved wife of Walter Carter, aged 35 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—May 5, at Hazaribagh, the wife of E C Barrett, Deputy Supdt. Survey of India, of a daughter.

CARLISLE—April 15, at Rowley Hill Toft, Knutsford, the wife of Fred. Carlisle, of a son.

GORDON—May 8, at Cooch Behar, the wife of Major A Evans Gordon, of a daughter.

NICHOLSON—May 3, at Calcutta, the wife of G C R. Nicholson, Opium Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOLESWORTH—ALLAN—April 30, at Kheri, Oudh, by the Rev T M Griffith, M A., Chaplain of Sitapur, R E Molesworth, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, to Kitty, second daughter of W G Allan, Forest Department, Oudh.

DEATHS.

FOX—May 7, at Calcutta, Philip Henry, eldest son of Mr J W Fox, P W D, aged 20 years, 7 months and 21 days.

OTTMANN—May 7, at Vepery, Madras, Adolphus Felix, son of the late A F Ottmann, aged 32 years, 5 months, and 20 days.

WOOD—May 7, at Calcutta, Edith, eldest daughter of Robert and Sarah Wood, of Crawley, Sussex, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1889.

THE officials of the Indian Telegraph Department are to be congratulated on the zealous activity of their friends at home. The Telegraph officials appreciate to the full extent the privilege of putting questions to Her Majesty's Government through sympathising M.P.'s. No inconsiderable portion of the improvements in their position effected in recent years is due to Parliamentary action. Indeed, there is a story current to the effect that one of Viscount Cross's predecessors, who was terribly "heckled" by a former champion of this body of aggrieved public servants, went to his tormentor and said to him : "If you will only stop your "eternal questions, and leave me in peace, you shall have all you want !" It is not every Secretary of State who would be so candid. But the best of them—and the present holder of the Indian portfolio is no exception to the rule—are always glad if they can seize an opportunity of putting an end to awkward and inconvenient inquiries when the questioner is sufficiently persistent. We hope that before the present Session terminates some practical result will accrue from the attention that is being from time to time called in the House of Commons to the somewhat unsatisfactory state of things in the Telegraph Department. Some of the grievances complained of are of old standing. For instance, more than two years have elapsed since the notice of the authorities was publicly directed to the injustice done to officers of that department in depriving them of Presidency allowances. It was pointed out by the member who asked the question—the unlucky Colonel Hughes-Hallett—that Public Works men already drew such allowances, and that the extension of the same concession to their brethren of the Telegraphs was granted as far back as July 15, 1876. Sir John Gorst pleaded official ignorance of the facts, but undertook, on behalf of the Secretary of State, that inquiry should be made. Nothing, however, appears to have been done. At any rate, if any inquiry was made by the Minister, he has kept the result to himself, and the allowances are still withheld. Just before the House of Commons adjourned for the Easter recess, that good friend of the Uncovenanted Services, Mr. Henry S. King, the member for the Central Division of Hull, gave notice that he should ask on the 30th of April whether Lord Cross has yet caused the promised inquiry to be made and why the sanctioned allowances are kept back. About six weeks ago Sir John Gorst was interrogated with regard to the curious rule by which certain promotions in the Telegraph Department are only made twice a year, *viz.*, on the 1st of April —*dies infaustus !*—and the 1st of October. Although the Secretary of State "is not disposed to interfere in the matter" at present perhaps he will take a more equitable view upon further consideration. The reason why these promotions are not made immediately the vacancy occurs, but are deferred, it may be, for six months, is that by this waitng game the State gains and the officers concerned lose. If this is all that can be said in defence of the existing arrangement, surely there are good grounds for asking the authorities to exercise a little common-sense as well as fairness. To take no higher ground is it generous of a Government to treat their servants in this fashion ? The question cannot be allowed to rest where Sir John Gorst left it in his reply to Mr. Donald Sullivan on the 25th of March.

The block in promotion will, there is some foundation for hoping, be reduced by the recent liberal offers of special pensions to the senior officers; but this, although welcome, is only a step in the right direction. Among the more urgent of the reforms desired is the prohibition of the objectionable practice of constantly transferring officers of all ranks from one station to another —not unfrequently from one end of India to the other. It may not be possible to prevent this altogether ; but when in the supposed interests of the State a married subordinate is moved, it is not unreasonable, that Government should be called upon to recoup the individual concerned the sum he is out of pocket by changing his residence. At present he receives travelling allowances for himself ; he thinks that in the circumstances it is hard that he should have to bear out of his own pocket the cost of transporting his belongings. There is some force in the contention so far as it is confined to the more or less straitened class of officials known as subordinates. The point is of more importance than it may seem. The effect of transferring a telegraph master or signaller who is not a bachelor from, say, Rangoon to Agra or from Bombay to Lucknow is often to plunge him into debt, from which he cannot without considerable difficulty extricate himself. It is unnecessary to discuss here all the grievances of the Telegraph Department : we have referred only to those that invite early and considerate treatment. If the numerous letters that have appeared in the papers during the last few years accurately represent the actual condition and feeling of the department, the discontents that exist are serious. Rightly or wrongly, not one class, but all classes feel aggrieved, and while we have no wish to be unduly hard upon an absent officer, we cannot ignore the fact that there is throughout the department a disposition to blame the Director-General, Sir Albert Cappel, for most if not all of the shortcomings. His duty, those who have served under him hold, was to investigate what was wrong and to point out to Government the remedy. But they accuse their chief of not showing that interest in the welfare of his officers, high and low, that they had a right to expect from him. If Sir A. Cappel really made all the mistakes with which he is charged, and to quote a phrase that is so cheering to Sir Richard Webster—"the man who does not make mistakes does not make anything"—it may be hoped that his permanent successor, whoever he may be, will be more fortunate. As was authoritatively announced in London some time ago, Sir A. Cappel has been granted an extension of service until the expiration of his furlough in March 1890. Colonel Mallock, who is acting for him, will, according to Sir John Gorst, vacate his appointment in the following month. It may seem rather premature to speculate on the gentleman to be selected to succeed Sir A. Cappel, but we may be permitted to express a hope that whoever he is, he will be selected from amongst the men in the department who have earned distinction and are possessed of the scientific and technical knowledge which is indispensable.

The Director-General of Telegraphs should not only possess a thorough technical knowledge of the subject with which his department deals, but be willing and able to keep abreast of improvements and new inventions. While he is bound to remember that he is a servant of Government, he must not forget that he has responsibilities also to the public. We can sympathise with the desire to work a department as economically as possible and to produce a good financial result. But care should be taken that an annual surplus is not inflated at the expense of the staff. The public too have claims which should not be put out of sight. The rates for private telegraph and telephone lines in this country should be cut down. At the present moment they are absolutely prohibitive and out of all proportion to the cost of construction and maintenance. For two telephones and a mile of line to connect his office and warehouse a merchant in India is required to pay Rs. 196 a year—a sum that is preposterous as compared with the European charges for similar conveniences. Then again the Indian Telegraph Department calls upon the public to pay Rs. 60 per annum for a single telephone and Rs. 36 per each half mile or portion of a half mile of wire, whereas in some of the countries of Europe the public can actually purchase suitable telephones for £5 or less, and have them kept in order for a moderate sum. It is true that skilled labour is indispensable for the maintenance of telegraphic and telephonic systems. At the same time, in the opinion of competent experts, it would be possible, after making provision for itself on capital outlay and an adequate increase of staff, to considerably reduce the charge for private lines. One certain effect of the reduction would be to increase the demand.

MESSRS. SHANTARAM NARAYEN, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Viprasad Tapiprasad, who were deputed by the Bombay Relief Committee to visit the scenes of the fires at Surat, have issued their report. It contains little information beyond what is now generally known, but various curious phases of Indian home life are revealed in the narrative of the incidents of their inspection. In many cases it appears better houses were possessed by poor families than by those more well-to-do. Their progenitors built the houses in times of affluence, and having dwelt in them until death, left them to their children. As fondness for the ancestral home is a strong feature of the Indian character, the descendants continue to live in them, irrespective of their present material condition, and thus the deputation point out the value of a house is rarely a fair criterion of the inhabitant's poverty or prosperity. One paragraph of the report is significantly headed "Statistics of Loss by Fire," but it calls to mind the proverbial book of travels of which a chapter is headed "Snakes in Iceland." No statistics are given, although mention is made of some valuable information which has been collected, compiled, and tabulated by Mr. Winchester. It is a matter for regret that the deputation did not see its way to procure and reproduce, either in its report or through the columns of the local journals this interesting information for the guidance of the charitably disposed public who have after all but little means of ascertaining the legitimacy of the claims which are pressed upon them. We gather, however, that even Mr. Winchester's statistics are not regarded by the deputation as conclusive. They consider that the number of houses destroyed must remain more or less uncertain, unless a re-survey is undertaken, as the mode adopted by those to whom the enumeration was entrusted, was anything but uniform. By one set of enumerators a block consisting of three or four houses or two or three shops was reckoned as one house. Thus Regent Street in London, with its hundreds of shops and offices, would, according to these gentlemen, number but a dozen or so. Again, a house occupied by two or three families has by some been recorded as one house, while others have counted a house to each family. Judging, however, from municipal assessments, the deputation put down the total loss by fire—irrespective of moveable property—at nothing short of sixty lakhs. The report contains many valuable suggestions as to the disposal of the funds collected for immediate wants and as to permanent provisions for the future. The deputation express their opinion in forcible terms as to the necessity for preventing builders using inflammable material in the reconstruction of the houses, as recklessly as has been the practise hitherto, and urge the necessity for an efficient supply of water. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that urgent efforts are being made to get the people properly housed before the advent of the rains Funds have been contributed to with such liberality that much of the suffering which the disaster of the 6th of April produced will be fully alleviated. The full text of the report is published in another column.

THE death of Father Damien of leprosy—foreseen and inevitable as it was—will excite a feeling of universal sorrow. The self-devotion of the Mythic Quintus Curtius, who leaped into the yawning chasm that Rome might profit by his death, was not more heroic or self-sacrificing than the deliberate acceptance of the terrible certainty of death by leprosy of the pastor who cast in his lot with the sufferers in the Island of Molokai. The calm courage of the resignation with which he accepted the consequences of his devotion to an ideal estimate of Christian duty places his name in the foremost rank of martyr heroes. The story of Father Damien's life and death has a practical lesson for us in Bombay. The fact that he contracted the disease while carrying spiritual consolation to the segregated lepers brings home vividly to everyone in Bombay how real is the danger in our midst from the presence of hundreds of lepers in an advanced stage of the disease, not only in the lanes and by-ways of this popular city, but in the great thoroughfares and in the public markets, while colonies of lepers are established in close proximity to the largest schools where thousands of youths pass and repass, and in their very playgrounds being exposed to the hazard of infection. This frightful danger to the public health ought not to be permitted to continue for another year. The life-work of Father Damien has shown that by proper organisation the lives of segregated lepers can be relieved of a great deal of their misery. Philanthropists who are not called upon to emulate Father Damien by the sacrifice of health and life in the effort to alleviate one of the worst and most appalling forms of human suffering can still do much in that direction without incurring a risk of contagion from which most men shrink. The citizens of Bombay should bestir themselves to apply pressure to induce the Government and the Municipality to concert measures for dealing effectively and promptly with the leprosy which exists in Bombay City and throughout the Presidency.

THE General Officer Commanding, accompanied by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay District, and the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, will inspect the harbour defence to-day, leaving the Apollo Bunder in a steam-launch at 6-30 a.m.

SIR HENRY HARRISON will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Mahomedan Burial Board in Calcutta, and move for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Port Commissioners of Calcutta to lend the Calcutta Corporation a sum of money.

THE Bill to provide for the vesting and administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council at Simla. It will be a simple one, and of a permissive character only.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Government of India for the publication of selected archæological drawings as a Technical Art series.

THE *Deccan Times* states that the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Political and Financial Secretary of Hyderabad, is laid up again with another severe attack of fever.

SOME copies of a fine steel engraving of Sir Charles Aitchison have been sent out to India for presentation to certain public institutions. The picture represents the late Lieutenant-Governor standing in political uniform, and he has his right arm against a table on which is laid out a drawing of the Aitchison College at Lahore.

NAWAB SIR MUHAMMED AKRAM KHAN of Amb has lately received through the Punjab Government Her Majesty's grant conferring upon him the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India as well as the Warrant, Insignia, Covenant, and copy of the Statutes of the Order.

A SETTLEMENT has been recently effected with Sardar Sherindil Khan and the Turis in connection with the raid committed on the hamlet of Tut Kasi by Jajis.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kulu, who recently protested against the permission of the sale of girls in Mundi State, writes again to say that one case occurred in which no fewer than 20 girls were sold to a single purchaser *en bloc*. We are glad to know that there is some prospect of a test case being sent up for trial to the Kulu Assistant Commissioner.

NEWS has lately been received from Dera Ghaz Khan that the Darkanis have attacked the Haddianis and killed five men, losing two themselves. The tribe has for some time shown signs of a refractory spirit, and has disobeyed all orders to desist and come in.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF FATHER DAMIEN.

LONDON, MAY 11.

News has been received of the death of Father Damien from leprosy at Molakai, the leper settlement in the Sandwich Islands, where he had for some years past voluntarily banished himself to minister to the wants of the stricken inhabitants.

THE STRIKE IN WESTPHALIA.

Further conflicts have taken place in Westphalia between the troops and those on strike, in which the troops have again been compelled to fire on the strikers, killing and wounding several. The strike is extending, though a portion of the strikers have abandoned their demand for an increase in wages and adhere to the arrangement to only work eight hours a day.

MAY 12.

Latest advices from Westphalia state that the masters of the Collieries in the Dortmund district offer a slight advance in wages, but decline to make any reduction in the hours.

THE TRIAL OF A BISHOP.

The Archbishops' Court has overruled the Bishop of Lincoln's protest, and have decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury has jurisdiction.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S SUCCESSOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 11.

M. Dourmovo, Director of Imperial Charitable Institutions, succeeds Count Tolstoi as Minister of the Interior.

OUR FRONTIER DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

Fifty of the Snider Rifles have been issued to those Native States in the Punjab who have volunteered their services for the defence of the frontier. These are for the purposes of instruction only. The full compliment will be given when a sufficient number of native armourers are available.

SURAT FIRES RELIEF MEETING.

A relief fund for the sufferers in the Surat fire has been opened at Simla.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Frederick Roberts will leave Srinagar for Murree on Tuesday next.

SUSPENSION OF THE COMMANDANT OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S 4TH BATTALION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

BARODA, MAY 12.

Naib Surnabut Basti Singh Dunia Singh Chanhan, the Acting Commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's 4th Battalion, has been suspended on account of disobeying the Government orders. Lieutenant G. F. Travers has taken charge of the above battalion.

THE SIYIN CHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 12.

The attack on the Siyin Chins on the 4th instant, already reported, in which Lieut. Mitchell, of the Norfolk Regiment, was killed, is due to their having rebuilt the village without having complied with our terms. The Chins showed great pluck, reserving their fire until our troops were within 50 yards, and afterwards manfully standing their ground. Eight out of the 30 killed, besides many wounded, being bayonetted. The courage and devotion shown by Surgeon Lequesne in attending the wounded under heavy fire, within ten yards of the stockades is spoken of in the highest terms.

THE PONKAN KACHINS.

General Wolseley with an escort and part of the Ponkan expeditionary force arrived at Namkan on the 7th, where he met Mr. Sheriff, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, with whom he proposed to return on the 10th through the strip of the Maingmaw territory, at present held by the Chinese troops. If the matter can be amicably arranged, the Ponkan Kachins, against whom General Wolseley's force was originally directed, made a submission and surrendered nearly all the captives and complied with our other terms.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The services of Colonel C. W. Street, Commissioner of Burma, has been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Colonel G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner, is promoted Commissioner.

Mr. C. E. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner, second grade, has been promoted to first grade.

Surgeon-Major G. Hutchison has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner, N. W. P., Oudh, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Richardson.

The services of Captain H. E. C. Way, 13th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, 25th Bengal Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Henvey, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. C. Gairdner is appointed temporarily Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker has been re-appointed Assistant Agent for Central India.

Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, Central India Horse, is granted four months' leave to Bombay to study the native language.

Mr. R. S. Hamilton, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, Under-Secretary in the India Financial Department, is appointed Deputy Secretary, and Mr. E. Lawrence is confirmed as Under Secretary.

Brigade-Surgeon J. B. Hamilton officiates as Deputy Surgeon-General.

Mr. P. B. Smith, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted six months' furlough.

Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell has been granted furlough for four months.

Colonels Henry Bathurst, Hanna, and William Francis Badgley have retired.

The services of Mr. A. H. Giles has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Bombay arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 10.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, homeward bound from Kurrachee, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	70⅞
Bar Silver	42 3 16
Chartered Bank Shares	£26-10
„ Mercantile Shares	£23-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53-10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	78,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	18,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	885,000	„
„ „ Surats	84,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	18,000	„

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 11.

10 p.m.	81·2

SUNDAY, MAY 12.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	89·1
4 p.m.	83·7

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 12.—Pressure has decreased somewhat in the Punjab and on the east coast of the peninsula and increased elsewhere, rather briskly in Oudh and Bengal and on the North Konkan coast. A well marked depression still lies over the North-West Provinces and part of Bengal, while high readings are reported from Bombay. Winds are uncharged and they still blow strongly at the head of the Bay. Weather is overcast in Assam and cloudy in Lower Bengal, the peninsula, and Central India. Rain has fallen in Malabar, Assam, and at Mussoorie and Murree. Temperature remains very high, except in the Punjab. The greatest excess is in Bengal, and amounts to seven degrees. The highest maximum is one hundred and fourteen degrees at Allahabad.

SANITATION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For many years I have devoted my entire attention to the subject of sanitation of Indian towns and villages, and my practical experience of the subject as Health Officer of Poona city and the villages of Wadi, Bhaburda, and Mangeri, for some years past, has enabled me to form an opinion on the subject of sanitation in the mofussil. I am firmly of opinion that it will be striking a deadly blow to the cause of village sanitation if the sanitary administration of the villages be entrusted to village committees. The village mortality is too high, and the village Sanitation Bill will simply throw the great work of reducing this frightful mortality at least fifty years back. Those who are acquainted with the working of municipalities, and why the Government of Lord Reay, from their experience of Momdabad, Broach, Surat, and other places, know that people are not yet prepared to administer their own affairs. The subject of sanitation is of recent growth, and requires special study. They have not yet begun to understand it. I have found from my personal experience that no amount of persuation can induce a city gentleman of good parts to remove a dunghill close to his residence or prevent his children from squatting in front of his house in open streets. I have often heard from people who call themselves educated, that these practices are of very old date, and have done them no harm! In my experience there is nothing so salutary as prosecutions before magistrates and small fines for breach of sanitary rules. You will very often find persons defending their prosecutions at a great cost, rather than expend a few rupees and remove the nuisance complained of. This, I am informed, is often the experience even of my friend, Dr. Weir, your Health Officer. If a majority of town and city people understand little of sanitation, what can be expected of poor villagers? With the village communities always divided among themselves, it will be oppression to arm some people with power which can be easily abused. I have seen Municipal Commissioners harassing their neighbours because they refuse to sell their piece of land to the Rao Bahadurs for the value that they choose to pay for it. I know a Rao Saheb go to the magistrate's kacheri and force an inspector to withdraw a prosecution for a nuisance against a well-to-do voter of the Rao Saheb. Many other instances can be quoted to show that people are not yet fit to manage their sanitary affairs in cities, much less in villages. They have not yet learnt the value of sanitary measures, and it is therefore, that when a sanitary measure is proposed to them, they somehow try to shelve it by holding useless and protracted debates. The best course for Government would be to take the matter in their own hand, and commence work by devoting their attention first to two things. First, prevention of the pollution of drinking water, and second removal of human and animal excreta from the midst of populations. My experience tells me that a little sternness and expense can easily achieve the first, and when this is gained I can say with confidence that the village mortality will be reduced to fifty per cent; for in almost every village we find the drinking water polluted by ignorance of the people or faulty construction of the wells or *ghats* of rivers or tanks. Removal of excreta would be a difficult matter to deal with, for there is nothing that a village cultivator values so much as house refuse or the refuse of his pen. He collects these with the greatest care into a pit somewhere close to his dwelling till they are wanted. If you ask him to remove them regularly every day out of the city, he will consider it a great *zuloom* and try to resist you. If anybody inquires into this matter, he will find it, no doubt, very hard for a villager to do so. But he must be forced to do so for his own good, and that of the village in which he resides. Removal of excreta must be attended to in villages where there are more than a hundred huts. Trenches dug outside and to the leeward of the villages will answer the purpose, but in a big village there must be a regular house-to-house system, or public latrines would be needed within easy reach of the people. To carry out these measures would require money, which should partly be contributed by the people and partly by Government. The Revenue, the Sanitary, and the Public Works Departments should be asked to divide the work amongst themselves. This seems to be the only sure method of dealing with the vital question than entrust it to the tender mercy of people who would not be capable of understanding what they are about. In their hands the measure as proposed would, no doubt, be an engine of oppression, and would make the name of sanitation a terror to the village people. Within ten or fifteen years they would begin to appreciate the value of drinking pure water and removal of excreta, when slowly and cautiously they may be entrusted with their own sanitary affairs.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda. K. V. DHURANDAR.

THE GORAI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to invite the attention of the authorities to the dangerous and disgraceful condition of the road leading from the village of Gorai to the Ambavni ferry (in Salsette). People have to experience much inconvenience and discomfort from the state of things complained of.—Yours, &c.,

A FOOT PASSENGER.

MAHABLESHWUR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, MAY 11.

THE Mahableshwur Season is at its height. Numbers of fresh visitors have arrived from Bombay and other places, and though Mahableshwur is 10° hotter this year than last, it is still a charming resort deserving of all praise. There was a grand thunderstorm on Thursday evening that threatened to spoil the races, but only enough rain fell to lay the dust till after the meet was over, for it was not till the large assembly had reached their homes that the pent-up wrath of the pitiful (not pitiless) storm burst. The spectators who crowded the terraces that form the race-stand were all excitement, and showed the keenest interest, watching the fortunes of the gentlemen-jockeys and sending forth prayers of wishes, if not of words, as their several favourites neared the winning-post.

The entries for the first race for all ponies 13·2 and under were as follows :—

Capt Phayre's w a p Arab Lad, 10st 8lbs, Owner.
Mr Ellice's ch a p Garry, 10st 5lbs, Mr Cloete.
Mr Sedley's g a p Joe, 11st, Owner.
Capt Brooke's b a p Bedouin, 11st, Capt Forbes.
Mr Wogan Browne's b cb p The Curate, 10st 11lb, Mr Edwards.
Mr Mathew's b a p Cyclops, 10st 2lbs.
The Chief of Mudhol's b cb m Doorga, 10st, Govind

This race was won easily by Captain Phayre, who rode his own pony, Arab Lad. Mr. Sedley came in second, and Mr. Edwards third.

The entries for the second race for all horses were as follows :—

Mr Sedley's br a h Brown Prince, 10st, Owner.
Mr Edwards' b w g Carnarvon, late Honor Bright, 11st 11lbs, Owner.
Mrs Hay's b a h Bounder, 9st 7lbs, Capt Herbert.
Capt Forbes' g a h Glendyon, 10st 7lbs, Owner.

Was won by Mr. Sedley's Brown Prince by 3 lengths, Mr. Edwards, riding Carnarvon, being second.

The entries for the third race for 13·3 ponies were as follows :—

Mr. Ellice's ch a p Garry, 10st, Mr. Cloete.
Mr. Edwards' w a p Cyclone, 11st. 3lbs., Owner.
Capt. Phayre's g a p Happy Lad, 10st. 7lbs., Owner.
Capt. Phayre's b a p Nap, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Keyser.
Capt. Brooke's b a p Wings, 11st. 9lbs., Capt. Forbes.
Mr. Solly-Flood's d cb g Dandy, 10st. 9lbs., Mr. Reddie.
Mr. Ellice's g ch m Biddy, 10st. 5lbs.
Mr. Fowler Butler's b a p Midnight, 10st. 13lbs., Mr. Solly-Flood.
Mr. Peyton's g a p Rawanee, 10st. 3lbs., Owner.

This race was well contested. Mr. Edwards on Cyclone coming in a head before Captain Brooke. Captain Phayre, riding Happy Lad, was third.

The 4th Race.—Handicap chase for all horses.

Capt Keene's b a g Octave, 10st 7lbs., Owner.
Mr Sedley's ch a h Bo Shway, 11st 4lbs., Capt Forbes.
Mr Edwards' b w g Carnarvon (late Honor Bright), 13st. 4lbs., Capt Brooke.
Mr Braid's ch a g Blazes, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Cook.
Capt Herbert's ch a h Sheikh, 10st. 12lbs., Capt DeLisle.
Mr Randolph's ch a h Roses, 10st 12lbs.
Mr DeButt's ch a gal Guy Fawkes, 9st. 12lbs., Owner.
Mr Whiting's g cb m Seeta, 10st. 4lbs.

Was won by Captain DeLisle riding Captain Herbert's Sheikh, Bo Shway, ridden by Captain Forbes, being second, and Blazes, by Mr. Cook, third.

The fifth race, 13-3 pony chase. Entries as follows :—

Mr. Cloete's br cb m Salome, 9st 13lbs, Owner.
Capt Keene's ch cb p Juggins, 11st 2lbs, Owner.
Mr Edwards' w a p Cyclone, 11st 11lb, Owner.
Capt Phayre's g a p Happy Lad, 10st 12lbs, Owner.
Capt Brooke's b a p Wings, 11st 4lbs, Capt Forbes.
Mr DeButt's g a p Silver King, 11st 11lb, Mr Cook.
Mr Peyton's g a p Killarney, 11st 11lb, Owner.

Was won by 3 lengths by Captain Phayre riding Happy Lad, Captain Forbes on Wings being second and Mr. Cook on Silver King third.

The sixth race for all hacks was as follows :—

Mr Cloete's b w g Marquis, 12st 4lbs, Capt Herbert.
Mr Cook's ch a gal, 10st 7lb, Owner.
Capt Ferguson's sb a h Bonnie Boy, 11st, Owner.
Mrs Salaman's b a h Jack, 11st, Capt Keene.
Mrs Hay's ch a gal Dandy Dick, 10st 7lb, Mr Edwards.
H H Aga Jungi Shah's g a h Sultan, 11st, Capt De Lisle.
Mrs Hay's b a h Bounder, 11st, Capt Hodgkinson.
Mr Reddie's b w g Julius Cæsar, 12st 4lbs, Capt Brooke.

Was won by Captain Brooke riding Mr. Reddie's Julius Cæsar, Captain DeLisle riding Aga Jung Shah's Sultan being second, and Mr. Cook third. Between Sultan and Mrs. Cook's galloway there was only half a length.

Every event was well contested, and the afternoon proved one of the gayest, the joyousness being added to by the music of the Governor's band. The terraces that form the race-stand were crowded by fair ladies whose eyes rained influence. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay were present, and a roomy refreshment tent, supplied with all the luxuries of the season, was Lady Reay's contribution to the gala afternoon, the success of which was so complete that a repetition of the races was fixed for Saturday.

His Highness Rawal Shri Tukhtsinghjee, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, gave an evening party on Monday, the 6th instant, at his residence "Temple Hall," the guests being invited to meet their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present as also all Mahableshwur society. The gardens were beautifully lighted with fairy lamps and the Governor's Band added to the general gaiety. A *recherche* supper was laid out with taste in a large *shamiana*, and natives and Europeans together partook of it; but those who would gladly see native ladies given their share in the pleasures as well as the duties of life marked the absence of ladies with regret. One of the most honoured guests of the evening was Mr. Chester Macnaughten, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, whose pupil the Thakore Saheb had been. The marked respect and affection shown to the Principal spoke much for both Prince and mentor. Mr. Macnaughten has lately published a second volume of lay sermons. This as well as the earlier publication should be in the hands of every educated native, the essence of Christianity being effectively taught without doctrine.

On Monday there was a meeting of the Juvenile Sporting Club, and the following races were run in the presence of a large number of spectators, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay honouring the little rivals for fame with their presence:—

Flat Race, open.
Flat Race for children under 8 years.
Hurdle Race, open.
Hurdle Race for children under 8 years.
Egg and Spoon Race, open handicap
Three-legged race, open handicap.
Peck-a-back Race.
Consolation Race for all children who have won nothing.
Tug-of-War.

The programme was gone through with great spirit, and at the conclusion the prizes were distributed by Princess Margaret. A large sugared plum cake and other refreshments, the gifts of Lady Reay, regaled the little folk after the exertions of the evening, and the fun ended with three hearty cheers for Captain Phayre, whose kind services they thus acknowledged, the Captain having acted as starter, and ensured in many ways the success of the children's race meeting, which originated quite with themselves. The book of rules, too lengthy to quote, drawn up by Rosie Pottinger, forms a model of moral rectitude and etiquette for the control of juveniles when acting in concert, and may be had on application to the little lady, who is herself president of the Juvenile Sporting Club.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33., Farringdon-Road, London, England.

A BORAH'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the local columns of your issue of the 8th instant there appears under the head of "A Borah's Complaint" an erroneous account of what your correspondent has chosen to term "the high-handedness of the Cambay police and other Darbar officials." The real facts of the case are as follows:—You are aware what a disaster has fallen upon Surat owing to the late fires, from the effects of which it has not yet recovered? Everywhere about India charitable persons are endeavouring to raise what funds they can for the amelioration of the suffering and distressed people. The Cambay Machipura also within the last three months twice fell a victim to what the ignorant attribute "the wrath of the mata" (the destructive goddess), contributions for the relief of which to the sum of Rs. 5,000 and upwards have been subscribed and a still larger sum is expected, our worthy and justly esteemed Governor, Lord Reay, not forgetting to send a sum of money as a token of his sympathy. When a day prior to the "shabé-barát" holiday three of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of the Borah community called upon the Dewan and begged him to issue jabirnamas prohibiting the use of fireworks (which, be it noted, is always let off by the Borahs amongst themselves from one terrace to another) in Borwad on the following "shabé-barát" day. These gentlemen again alluded to the Surat fires and to how badly the Borwad had been constructed, and they said they were fully conscious what would be the nature of such a catastrophe should there be fire in Borwad. In Cambay, whilst the interior of Borwad boasts of large, well-built, and splendid houses of two and three storeys, they are so densely overcrowded, being connected with one another without leaving any passage between, and the lanes, or rather foot-paths, being hardly four or five feet wide, that a mere thought brings the dreadful idea as to what a calamity it would be should there unfortunately happen to be a fire. The gentlemen who waited upon the Dewan Saheb stated that they were sorry to trouble him, but as there were young men in their fold whom they could not control, they had brought the matter to his notice in the hope that he would take proper measures. Upon this the Dewan immediately sent for the Sudhrai Daroga, and directed him to post notices in Borwad and beat a buttakee that no one, under pain of penalty, should let off fireworks as customary, except with the permission of the Daroga, who, on such application being made to him, would point out the place and spot where they might use fireworks under certain precautions. Some unruly boys, however, in spite of this warning, let off fireworks. The clothes of Mr. Meeyaji Abdul Hussein, one of the Borahs, caught fire, and also those of native women. One of the municipal inspectors, on remonstrating was assaulted, of which he complained to the police. A police naique was sent and against him fireworks were let off. The Borahs refused to come to the Police Superintendent, who thereupon sent a jemadar, whom also they assaulted, tearing his coat and making off with his cap and umbrella. The jemadar then, with further assistance, brought the unruly young fellows to the station, and the offence being one in respect of which they could be arrested without warrant and there being no Magistrate sitting, they were lodged in jail. This took place at 6-30 p.m. About 10 o'clock of the same night an application was made to the Dewan by Dr. Saifooddin and Mr. Faizal Hossein to release one of the accused on bail, when he explained to them that they had come at an hour when everyone had gone to sleep, and that if he released one on bail he should require to release all the rest. Dr. Saifooddin and Mr. Faizal Hossein had scarcely gone 200 yards, when the Dewan sent for them, and on inquiring of them if they were prepared to stand security for all the accused, they refused, but promised to find other parties to do so. The Dewan then issued an order on the Police Superintendent to release all the accused on their furnishing securities, and this having been done they were liberated the same night. I may mention that I was not aware that any deputation was going to wait on His Highness at that late hour—11 p.m. So far as it is known, His Highness on the night in question had been at the Neza Garden, some three miles off from the Cambay City. The accused Borahs afterwards made ample written apologies to the Darbar for their misconduct, and afterwards repeated such offer of apology and expression of regret in the Magistrate's Court, and the charges against them were formally withdrawn. I leave you and the public to judge from the beginning of this affair to the end whether the conduct and proceedings of the Darbar officials have been anything but what plain requirements of duty needed, and whether they have not been perfectly regular, and I am sure the complaint laid before you in the terms it has been is not the proceeding of any of the accused or any one connected with them, but is the act of a disappointed individual who is well-known here.—I have, &c.,

B. R. K.

Cambay, May 10.

THROWING STONES AT TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—It is my desire to bring to the notice of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities and of the public as a warning to them of a dangerous and mischievous mode of amusement which for the last month or two has been indulged in at a certain place and which, if not immediately checked, may be the cause of grievous hurt to people, if not quite endangering life. I give two instances for the truth of which I can vouch, although I have heard of many more complaints. The locality to which I refer is on the left approaching Grant Road from the Churney Road Station, just before gaining the centre bridge, where there are a number of Hindoo dwellings. Two ladies travelling not long ago by the down fast train were startled by the crash of a stone against the carriage door hurled from the railway boundary wall at the spot mentioned. Happily the missile only striking the side of the carriage, the ladies, though getting a fright, received no hurt. The other instance I refer to was, however, more serious in its consequences. A volunteer in the B. B. and C. I. Corps was travelling by the down fast train and whilst the train was passing the same locality a shower of mud, pebbles, and mortar came in at the window covering his face and helmet. It would seem that a number of Parsi youths amuse themselves by gathering a little below the Marine Lines Station and in the Charney Road gardens and throwing handfuls of sand and stones at the passing trains. There is a notice on the G. I. P. R. line to the effect that persons found guilty of such an act are liable to heavy fine and severe punishment. It would be a great relief to the passengers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway if the authorities would set a watch and have this dangerous practice stopped.—Yours, &c.,

A TRAVELLER.

PERSIAN IN THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading, a correspondent who signs himself "R. B. P." rightly condemns the superficiality of our University course in Persian for the Matriculation. He says that a student manages to scrape through the examination in Persian at the Matriculation if he crams up one of those "Read-me-and-I-will-make-you-pass" works in Persian, works in the compilation of which the only object kept in view being to tempt the young readers by holding before them the technical terms that are met with in some half a dozen grammars. The spirit of stuffing manuals for school-boys with mere grand yard-long technical terms has run rampant among the present compilers of Persian grammars, and so widely works its wicked will that the time has now arrived when the Director of Public Instruction should discourage such work from being used in Government schools by requesting men like our learned Professor Hairat to write correct and useful grammars. Persian will be studied with avidity only when the practically useful (?) is set forth in a lucid manner. It is painful to find students in possession of works full of blunders, as your correspondent rightly remarks, whose sole merit is that they are compiled by persons who have some connection or other with the schools. The Director should see to this.—Yours, &c.,

X. X. X.

MILITARY NEWS

THE mobilisation regulation is now under revision at Simla.

LIEUTENANT J. EARDLY-WILMOT, 18th Bengal Lancers, proceeds to Kasauli to relieve, on the 13th instant, Captain Chesney as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, fifth circle.

CONSEQUENT on the departure from Allahabad of Colonel Straker, R. A., Major Beaver, commanding 1-1 Scottish Division R. A., will command the Royal Artillery of the Allahabad District in addition to his other duties.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Hornby Row, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure of laying before you the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the company for the six months from 1st July to 31st December 1888. From the general profit and loss account, it will be observed that the net profits of the company for the six months under report, were as under:—Of the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,77,408-1-61; of the Dinshaw Mill, Rs. 82,920-0-24; total Rs. 2,60,328-1-85. Add to this the balance of the last half-year, Rs. 1,00,241-1-38; total Rs. 3,60,569-3-23. From the above sum your directors have set aside to depreciation fund Rs. 65,000-0-0, and have written off the following items:—Contribution paid in 1885 to the Millowners' Association for sending an agent to foreign countries to try the yarn and cloth markets there, Rs. 1,630-0-0; cost of erecting walls on the ground taken over by the company from the Municipal Road at Tardeo, and making a new road, &c. Rs. 5,089-1-21; total Rs. 71,719-1-21, leaving a balance available for dividend, Rs. 2,97,850-2-2. From this sum your directors recommend you to declare a dividend for the last six months, July to December 1888, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, which will absorb the sum of Rs. 2,02,500, leaving Rs. 95,330-1-82, to be carried to the current half-year's account. It may be mentioned that your directors have thought it advisable to transfer from the dividends collected on shares held on account of the company, the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the building account of the Manockjee Petit Mill. Your directors hope to have the new machinery ordered out by them for both your mills, completed before the end of December next. Your properties have been insured against fire as follows:—

	M. P. Mill. Rs.	D. P. Mill. Rs.
Mill buildings, machinery and contents	25,13,000	16,22,800
Cotton yarn, cloth and stores	15,10,000	10,05,000
Sundry machinery and goods	4,29,000	.....

The risks on the blow-room and engine departments of both your mills have not been covered outside, but have been kept by the company. Your directors beg to lay before you the several statements of both your mill for cotton yarn, cloth, coals, and insurance. Two of your directors, Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A divided for the six months from 1st July to 31st December 1888, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid-up, was declared, payable on and after the 15th instant. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Peroshe Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Bapajee Pestonjee Wadia were appointed auditors. The accounts to be audited half-yearly, with a remuneration of Rs. 600 each for the year. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman, the directors, and the agents, for their able management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISSOLUTION OF A WEAVING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday at the registered office of the company, No. 85, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the accounts of the liquidator, Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of. The liquidator presided.

The following report of the liquidator was submitted to the meeting, together with the statements of account.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; that the book, accounts and documents of the company, and of the liquidator thereof, be retained by the said liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the company; and that the cash balance of Rs. 121-5-7, now in the hands of the liquidator, be voted to him for services rendered by him, in the conduct of the liquidation, he undertaking to pay all charges that are due at this date for salaries, rent, law and advertisement and sundry charges.

The meeting then terminated.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following subscriptions were paid into the Bank of Bombay on Saturday, the 11th instant, on account of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Shreekissondas Balkissondas	25
Mr. Heeralal Gunsamdas	25
Mr. Ganesh Venayek	25
Mr. Manockjee Bomonjee Dhunjee Mehta	10
Total Rs.	85 0 0
Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	84,741 15 0
Grand Total Rs.	84,826 15 0

THE Bombay committee of this Fund has received a memo. from the Bhownuggur Committee stating that the latter committee has secured the following subscriptions:—

	Rs.
H. H. Maharaj Saheb of Bhownuggar	2,000
Mr. Gowrishunker Oodiashunker	700
Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas	700
Mr. Vujayshunker Gowrishunker	500
Sympathiser	400
Mr. R. Proctor Saoms	300
Mr. Lulloobhai Samaldas	200
Mr. Rutilal Manecklal	200
Mr. Prabhashunker Gourishunker	200
Dr. Hormusjee Byramjee	100
Mr. Ghailabhai Jugjeevandas	100
Mr. Bhooputrai Vithaldas	100
Mr. Sarabhai Vujayshunker	100
Mr. Jadaya Mahadowsih Ramabhai	100
Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee	100
Iron Merchants	75
Thucker Raghoobhai Dahiyabhai	50
Mr. Bhugwandas Bhowanbhai	50
Mr. Jumnadas Bapujee	50
Mr. Dewjeebhai Goolamhoosein	50
Mr. Dorabjee Shapoorjee Umrigar	50
Dr. Shewnath Ramnath	50
Vakeel Deepchund Tribhoovan	25
Vakeel Umiashunker Munishunker	25
A Zurthosthi	25
Mr. Chotunlal Mojeelal	25
Mr. Venalall Suvayelall	25
Mr. Heeralal Damodardas	25
Thuker Luchmonbhai Dayabhai	25
Dr. Odowjee Laljee	25
Dr. Mahiputram Govindram	25
Mr. Sakurlal Girjashunker	25
Mr. Oosman bin Abdoolkarim	25
Mr. Chotalal Vailsee	25
Mr. Moosabhai Fullabhai	25
Mr. Kavuldas Tricumjee	25
Mr. Futtaychund Hookumchund	25
Mr. Nanchund Kusimji	25
Mr. Anandjee Purshotum	25
Mr. Petamber Vasta	25
Mr. Moosajee Abdoolabhai	25
Mr. Purbhoodas Purmanandas	25
Mr. Jusraj Soorchund	25
Mr. Heerachund Chukooji	25
Mr. Javerchand Soorchund	25
Mr. Muncherjee Ruttonjee	25
Pupils of the High School	24
Mr. Dewchund Chapsi	20
Mr. Girdhar Bawa	20
Mr. Goolabchand Amerchand	20
Mr. Ishwardas Kustoorchund	20
Mr. Vunmalee Allana	20
Mr. Keshowlal Tribhowan	20
Mr. Toolsidas Jaithabhai	20
Mr. Bapubhai Purmanandas	20
Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Lalkaka	20
Vakeel Bacherlal Kursonjee	15
Mr. Burjorjee Ardaseer Anti	15
Mr. Chumpuklal Manecklal	15
Mr. Tribhowandas Bhoolabhai	15
Mr. Motilal Mohunlal Javeri	15
Dr. Narondas Moteeram	15
Mr. Rewashunker Ragoonathjee	15
Mr. Moosajee Oosman	15
Mr. Ebrahimjee Rahimtoola	15
Mr. Noorbhoy Allibhoy	15
Mr. Tarbhoy Hubibbhoy	15
Several other subscribers from, rupees ten to rupees	296
Total Rs.	7,435

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following is the report by the deputation sent to Surat on behalf of the Local Relief Fund:—

In pursuance of the resolution of the managing committee of the above Fund, dated the 17th April 1889, we proceeded to Surat on Saturday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the extent of distress caused by the disastrous fire of the 6th instant, and the best mode of alleviating the same, and, further, of forming a local working committee at Surat, and, if necessary, of distributing, at our discretion and with due discrimination, funds not exceeding Rs. 500 to each family.

At Surat we were joined by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirpuram, who had, with the kind help of Mr. C. B. Winchester, First Assistant Collector of Surat, been engaged in collecting the statistics of losses by the fires as also by Mr. Motilal Magatalal Munshi, a member of our general committee. These gentlemen put us in possession of the results of the personal inquiries made by them on the spot.

RUINS BETWEEN BHAVANI VAD AND STATION ROAD.

On the morning of the 21st, we started at once for the inspection of the ruins caused by the fires. Mr. Nanu Mian, Secretary to the Municipality; Rao Saheb Parmanandas Surajram, Mamlatdar of Olpad on special duty at Surat in connection with the fire; and Dr. Byramji Pestonji, Medical Practitioner of Surat, accompanied us and showed us over those places. Dr. Byramji happens to be thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the city and the needs of the people residing in them. We drove in the direction of Bhavani Vad. To get a panoramic view of the houses and shops destroyed and of the area covered by the devastation, Mr. Ghela Sheth, of Haripura, took us to the third story of his house, situated at the distance of a few yards from Bhavani's Vad. From the topmost terrace of this house, we were able to survey the area covered by the ruins from Bhavani Vad southwards beyond the main road from the Railway Station to the Castle. It was a ghastly scene to look at and contemplate. We

as so many different houses. Again, a house occupied by two or three families is by some reckoned as one house, while by others it is regarded as three distinct houses.

In estimating the amount of loss of house property, however, it is quite possible to arrive at a fairly approximate value from the fact that the houses when standing were seen by Municipal inspectors and tax-collectors and others, and they are in a position to assess their values. But to form even a tolerably correct estimate of the loss of *moveable* property which the houses contained is, to our mind, a task which is next to impossible. The whole loss may be taken at over sixty lakhs of rupees.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUFFERERS.

For the sake of convenience the sufferers from fires may be classed under three heads:—(1) Those who are able to bear their losses without aid from any charity or Relief Fund. (2) Those who are unable to rebuild but whose status in society would deter them from openly asking for help, though they would thankfully accept aid given under proper precaution against exposure and humiliation. (3) Those who would openly apply for and receive help for rebuilding purposes.

How to deal with the sufferers falling under the second class is a most delicate and difficult question. It will require all the tact, discretion, and judgment on the part of relief-givers in approaching them and in respecting the delicacy of their feelings, so sensitive are they to any whisper or movement which would regard them as objects of public charity. The number of cases falling under this category is not small. And since it was the desire of the managing committee that such cases should be carefully inquired into, we have made special inquiries in regard to a number of them, the details of which will be submitted separately for the consideration of the committee. Similar inquiries have at our request been also made in nearly thirty cases by Rao Saheb Madhvachram Balvachram and Manaklal Narotamdas, Subordinate Judges, now on vacation leave in Surat. It is by continued inquiries of this kind instituted by persons of known integrity and commanding the confidence of the afflicted and who have the advantage, either by a residence in their neighbourhood or otherwise, of knowing their condition thoroughly that persons coming under this category and considered as fit subjects of relief may be reached with a view to affording the needed help.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

The possession of tolerably correct statistical information in respect of the sufferers by fire must remove many obstacles in the way of administering relief. We think that the form which open relief may take should be a grant of either a specific sum of money or building materials, or both, as may be deemed fit by the agency administering such relief. It is necessary to see that the help given towards rebuilding is actually applied to the purposes of rebuilding and is not frittered away upon other purposes. We would also suggest that a stock of building materials be laid in for puposes of relief would prevent an inflation in prices by dealers in those articles who would be sure otherwise to run up prices and render building operations more than ordinarily expensive. We think such a course would not interfere with the freedom of trade inasmuch as those sufferers who are outside the pale of the Relief Committee's charities will still be purchasers of building materials in the ordinary market.

The heaviest item of cost in the rebuilding operations is necessarily timber. After timber, the other items are bricks, chunam and tiles. Now, timber happens to be the article of which Government possesses a pretty large stock. And we would venture to suggest that our managing committee might consider it desirable to apply to Government for timber from the Forest Department at cost price. The supply being needed for the relief of distress, we may be permitted to hope, that Government will not deem it undesirable to forego their ordinary profits in this case.

RE-BUILDING OPERATIONS.

One ordinary caution we wish to see observed in future rebuilding operations in that builders should be restrained from putting up walls made up of inflammable materials. Under proper precautions we do not see why, with the relief which may be obtained from the Relief Committee, rebuilding should not be proceeded with at once. In such parts as Rustampura, Salabatpura and parts of Sagrampura, we are not aware of any proposals in respect of widening the roads which are likely to interfere with immediate rebuilding. The case is perhaps different with respect to the large area of ground at Haripura. That is one of the business portions of the City and various suggestions have been made for its being opened out and improved. It is for instance proposed to reserve a portion of the space for a market. This is said to be the idea of some of the Commissioners of the Surat Municipality. We find that by far the great majority of the owners of the ground are not favourable to it. They, however, appreciate the benefit of wide roads and would be prepared to set back their houses and shops, when rebuilding them provided that builders on the two sides of a public road are called upon to make this sacrifice in equal proportions. They do not, so far as we have been able to ascertain, object to making roads as wide as twenty feet, but are decidedly opposed to a width of 50 feet which would absorb whole lines of houses. They view the idea of building a Municipal Market with alarm and disafavour, holding it as (to them) a dangerous rival competing with the shop space hitherto afforded by their own buildings. They also protest, and we think, with a good deal of reason, that the Market will be a costly luxury, which the City, in its present unhappy condition, cannot pay for in preference to the more pressing need of water-works. We think the dire necessity of providing the City with a copious water-supply for extinguishing fire as well as for drinking purposes must now be faced, and we hope that this matter will engage the serious attention both of the Municipality and of Government.

GENERAL SENSE OF INSECURITY AMONGST THE PEOPLE.

The mental condition of the people, high and low, rich and poor, we found to be truly pitiable. The whole population is panic-stricken. A deep and widespread feeling of insecurity of property pervades their minds. This feeling is quite natural and it would be foolish to blame the people for it. They have seen to their cost the helplessness of the authorities to cope with a dire disaster. The opinion seems to be general that the protection of that portion of the City which has been rescued from fire is due mainly to the efforts energetically put forth by the inhabitants themselves of each *falia* or street. The principle of self-help has found here a striking illustration. You have only to pass through any street to see in front of almost every alternate house rows of casks, earthen and copper vessels, all full of water to the brim and ready for use in case of fire. A regular night watch is kept by dwellers of houses by turns. Many pass sleepless nights for fear of fires breaking out. Most houses have been emptied of their moveables, the strictly necessary articles of food, and garment and utensils being alone left in them. The moveables have in most cases been removed to neighbouring villages and outskirts of the City less likely to be affected by fire. The least rumour throws the people into a state of panic. It is said all trade, all business of any important character was at a standstill for some time.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

It is generally believed that the great fire which caused so widespread a disaster on Saturday, the 6th April, was the result of accident, but that some of the subsequent fires which broke out simultaneously in different parts of the City, and which have not yet ceased to break out, are allowed to be the results more or less of incendiarism. It is to be hoped that measures will be adopted by the authorities calculated to allay the present feeling of insecurity amongst the people.

THE AGENCY FOR ADMINISTERING RELIEF.

The practical question of the utmost importance, which our managing committee has to determine is how to give relief to the really needy and the distressed. As H. E. Lord Reay, when presiding at the meeting for the relief of sufferers held at the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, on the 8th instant, remarked, "the distribution of the funds which are collected will have to be made with discriminating care. I am sure that we are all agreed that a great calamity should never be made the pretence for granting relief to those who can help themselves. I interpret your wishes to be that those who have not the means to help themselves, who are deprived of the necessaries of life, should at once be supplied with means of support." Bombay has come to the front in this matter with its wonted liberality, public subscriptions here having already gone up to a lakh of rupees. We would take leave to remark that the far-reaching extent of distress loudly calls for relief which can scarcely be adequately afforded by the funds that may be collected by our committee. At present there are two committees at work with funds in their charge, *viz*:—Our managing committee in Bombay and Mr. Winchester's committee at Surat. We consider that it is quite possible for the two committees to work on common lines. All cases for open relief may, we think, be left to be investigated and redressed by the Local Committee who would determine the amount of help to be rendered in money or materials in each case. Should the funds at the disposal of that committee be found insufficient to meet all cases for open relief, we would recommend that Mr. Winchester's committee be assisted from the Bombay Fund to make up the deficiency to such extent as our managing committee thanks proper. Cases coming under the second class of sufferers abovementioned may well be taken in hand by our managing committee. We believe it to be the sense of our managing committee that the funds collected at Bombay should be applied by them through an agency of their own selection. This was also one of the propositions agreed to at the conference with Mr. Collector Crawley-Boevey on the 20th instant. Further, the resolution, by virtue of which we were deputed to Suart, enjoined *inter alia* our constituting a local working committee, and this duty we have discharged by nominating a committee composed of the undermentioned gentlemen, *viz.*:—Khan Bahadur Mir Gulam Baba, Khan Bahadur Kaikhoshru Hormasji Alpaiwala, Doctor Beramji Pestonji, Rao Saheb Madhvatchram Balvatchram and Rao Saheb Manaklal Narottamdas.

As a temporary committee to correspond with from Bombay, to collect information, and to carry out the instructions of our managing committee, better representative men could not be had. To secure uniformity of action and to keep touch with the Local Committee, we would recommend that our managing committee invite the co-operation as members of the committee we have nominated as stated above, of Mr. Winchester and Rao Saheb Parmanandas Surajram as well as Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldass and Ishwardass Jagjivandas Store. By so doing, we shall have the benefit of the experience and information obtained by those gentlemen who have already been at work on the spot. We are also persuaded that the addition of Sheth Dwarkadas Lallubhai to the committee is desirable on account of his extensive acquaintance with the people of Surat.

In concluding this report, we feel it our duty to express the high sense we entertain of the ability, care, and usefulness of Mr. Parmanandas Surajram in connection with all inquiries relating to the fires. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Nanu Mian, the able and energetic secretary of the Surat Municipality, who gave us very valuable information on various points, referred to him.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB.

THE *Native Opinion* says:—Born of a high family the Rao Saheb was naturally possessed of noble instincts. Having received a sound education under such excellent masters as Professors Harkness, Patton, and others the enlightenment of his mind was great. He was very studious, exact, and accurate, and these habits which he acquired in his school-days, he retained to the last. He was never idle; all his work was methodical and regularly-timed. His thirst for knowledge, Western and Eastern, never ceased. He spent money recklessly on books, and the result of it is the magnificent library at the Hermitage. It was a source of great delight to him, and he looked upon it as the best use and the best part of his wealth. He cared for his books more than one would care for gold.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—In Rao Sahib Vishwanath we lose a rare type of Indian manhood, with virtues and weaknesses very strangely balanced. In some aspects of life, public as well as private, he appeared to be far behind his generation; in others he was always ahead of us. He had an imperial cast of head, betokening great wisdom with perhaps greater arrogance. He was well versed in statecraft without being a statesman. As an organizer, he had few superiors in the country, but he was not much of a leader, lacking in that most precious element, sympathy. He was a true patriot, according to his lights, and did excellent work in the Council and the Corporation. His private life is believed to have been exemplary. Altogether, Mr. Mandlik occupied a unique if not always an enviable position in society. It is a singular fact, and one deserving special mention, that he had more friends amongst Parsis than amongst his own people. He used to be rather fond of telling me about this. That being so, and the restless mortal having gone to rest, it is not meet he should be disturbed even for the settling of old scores. Peace to his soul and honour to his memory?

INSANITARY STATE OF MAHABLESHWAR.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—If the simple rules of sanitation continue to be violated by the visitors as they have been of late, Mahableshwar must cease ere long to be a health resort. Some of the lanes are often found in deplorable condition. We do not think that the *Bombay Gazette* has overdrawn the evil, nor is he far out in tracing the course thereof. If the application of any provision of the Municipal law can rid them of the nuisance, it will earn the blessing of health-seekers on the hills. Mahableshwar is no better off in respect of water-supply. Dr. Murphy has done so much to supplement the bounties of nature with the appliances of science that it would be a pity to leave him longer to struggle with ignorance or apathy.

LEARNING RUSSIAN.

AN Indian officer who is in Moscow to study the Russian language, gives the following description of his occupation:—

I soon settled down to my new mode of life, reading and writing Russian for five or six hours a day, and always talking, or rather trying to talk, in that language at meals. It was very dull at first, as for the first two or three months it is difficult to understand or to make one'self understood. But Russians of whatever class are very quick at understanding foreigners, and if one gives them half an idea what one means they will be pretty certain to guess the remainder. We breakfasted at 9, lunched at 1, dined at 6, and drunk tea again at 9 in the evening. I was astonished at the amount of tea the Russians cousume; an Englishman who has not been in Russia can scarcely imagine what an important part the samovar, or tea urn, plays in the lives of all classes. I never tasted better tea than in Russia, and they certainly pay more attention to the quality of it than do the majority of English people. It is supposed that a sea voyage spoils the flavour, and the most expensive tea is obtained overland through Siberia. When a Russian stays in an hotel, he generally brings his own tea, as it is impossible to depend upon the quality of that supplied by the hotel-keepers; this is not considered by any means as an insult to the establishment, and the traveller is only charged for the use of the samovar and boiling water. Men generally drink tea from glasses, while cups are reserved for the ladies, and very few of either sex take milk. A friend of mine made the acquaintance of some Russians who were living in London, and at his first visit to them found them sitting round the tea urn with glasses filled with what he took for strong brandy and water. He was asked what he would take, and replied quite naively: "I will have some brandy and water too, please, only not quite so strong."

The frost does not set in permanently till the middle of December, and for a month or so before that time, it is most unpleasant to walk or drive about the streets, on account of the amount of water and half melted snow. I may here mention that the Russian date is twelve days behind ours, thus our 13th January will be new year's day in Russia. When all the other European nations altered the calendar, Russia refused to follow suit, and it is said that her reason for not doing so was that having saints for every day in the year, several saints would have to be deprived of their days for one year, and it was feared they would take their revenge on the people for cheating them out of their dues. As soon as the frost sets in permanently sledges take the place of wheeled vehicles in the streets, and when the police decide that the ice is sufficiently strong for skating (generally when it is six or eight inches thick), the public are allowed to skate on the different ponds, provided they pay the necessary subscription. The police take most things into their hands in Russia, and treat the public like children who do not know how to take care of themselves.

There are several ponds in Moscow where one can skate on payment of 20 to 30 kopecs a day, or by taking a season-ticket for 5 roubles (about 10 shillings). The ice is usually fair, but gets much cut up towards the end of the winter. There is a wooden building with stove and seats on each of the ponds where one puts on one's skates, and retires to get warm when very cold; even the most energetic skater can scarcely keep himself warm when the Reaumer thermometer is below 15° or 20° of frost. Very few Russians skate when it is below 15° and on one occasion I found only five skaters, three of whom were Englishmen, on a large pond. Comparatively few Russians skate really well, but occasionally one comes across a really marvellous skater, and while I was in Moscow there was one professional who made a very fair living out of it, the proprietors of one of the principal skating ponds paying him a regular salary to skate there, as his skating attracted others.

The Russians are very fond of ice-hilling, but I did not find it, as generally practised in public very exciting. Three or four people sit in a kind of sledge, guided by a man behind on skates, and the sledge is started off from the top of an artificial hill. This seemed to me very mild, but it is much better fun as practised by the ice-hilling club at St. Petersburg and in several private grounds in and near Moscow. Each person has a tiny sledge about 3 ft. long by 1½ ft. broad. One wears thick leather gloves, and can go down either sitting and steering by the hands, or kneeling and steering by the toes. A considerable amount of practice is necessary before one attains any degree of proficiency, and the first afternoon I tried it I had about twenty "croppers." Ladies join in the amusement, and many of them are very expert "ice-hillers."

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

WE give a few extracts from a lecture delivered on the above subject at the Calcutta Free School on Monday last by Mr. W. R. Macdonald, the Principal of Doveton College, before a representative body of the European teachers of Calcutta:—

What is meant by "Higher Education?" By Higher Education I mean the liberal education which a University is supposed to supply, the education suitable to students that are no longer boys. "The purpose of a University," says Principal Shairp, "is to promote mental culture, that is, the cultivation not merely of certain technical and professional faculties, but over and above them of the whole man. Above and beyond special professional training, there is such a thing as mental culture and enlargement, and it is one main end of a University to foster the desire and further the attainment of it. The professional man who, over and above his daily duties and business relations, has learned to feel that he has other relations, wider and more permanent, with all his fellow-beings in all ages——that he is a debtor for all he has, and is, to a wider circle of things than that he outwardly comes in contact with——that he is an heir of all the great and good who have lived before him——is not on that account a worst workman, and is certainly a higher and better man." "A liberal education," says Professor Sidgwick, "has for its object to impart the highest culture, to lead youths to the most full, vigorous, and harmonious exercise, according to the best ideal attainable, of their active, cognitive, and æsthetic faculties."

Sir Alfred Croft, in his Review of Education in India, has devoted sixteen out of 350 pages to the consideration of the education of European and Eurasian education in India. From these pages I have taken the following facts and quotations:—

Shortly after the Mutiny Lord Canning wrote as follows: "If measures for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged and aided by Government, we shall soon find ourselves embarrassed in all large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianised English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races. . . . . The Eurasian class have an special claim upon us. The presence of the British Government has called them into being; they serve the Government in many respects more efficiently than the natives can as yet serve it, and more cheaply and conveniently than Europeans can do."

Sir Alfred Croft's remarks on this minute should be noted: "The condition of this class has not in the meantime improved by comparison with their neighbours. When Lord Canning wrote the Universities of India had just been established; and, however true it may at that time have been that Eurasians could 'serve the Government more efficiently than Natives,' the spread of University education has had the effect of, at any rate, reducing that difference. For those occupations in which intelligence and education are the chief requisites, Eurasians can no longer put forward any exceptional claim, which paraphrased, reads thus:—Higher education has been provided for the Hindu and the Mohamedan by Government and by missionary bodies and by private Native enterprise, and in consequence of this provision the Natives now hold the positions that specially require intelligence and education. The Eurasians have not had higher education provided for them either by Government or by missionary bodies, and in consequence, as a class, they have not in the meantime improved by comparison with their neighbours.

In 1879 Lord Lytton sketched in outline a scheme for elementary schools for children in the plains, for boarding schools in the hills, for industrial schools, &c., The whole question was then referred to a committee of which Archdeacon Baly was a leading member.

In 1881 the Government of India declared the policy which it proposed to follow in supporting European education. The Governor-General in Council spoke warmly regarding the lamentable state of affairs revealed by the statistics.

"It has been rightly said that one very special reason why Government cannot afford to ignore the growing up in India of an uninstructed population is that, in the case of the European, his capacity for self-maintenance depends entirely upon the education he receives. He cannot support himself in this country by working as a day-labourer, or by adopting the avocation of a Native peasant. An uneducated European almost necessarily becomes an idle and profitless, and often a dangerous member of the community. . . . The Government cannot, in rendering its aid, confine itself to subsidising and directing merely the primary education of Europeans, but must, contrary to the practice at home, assist also the schools designed for the middle, and even to some extent those for the higher education of this class of its subjects."

In 1883 a Draft Code was issued, but its actual introduction was postponed for two years. Mr. Nash was soon able to report that the Code had done and would do good in schools of all classes, though there was some danger of its eventually putting too much pressure upon both teachers and scholars.

We all, I am sure, endorse Mr. Nash's statement. The Code has done good. Elementary education is now fairly established and fairly satisfactory—is good, indeed, as can be looked for short of a School Board system similar to the English plan. What with church and mission schools, schools founded by philanthropists, and private adventure schools, the reproach of former times has been removed. The want of a system is to some extent remedied by Government inspection and the University Entrance Examination. Were it within the scope of my subject to suggest improvements, I would venture to point out one or two obvious defects, *e.g.*, the unprofessional status of elementary teachers as a class, the number of schools declining to be under Government inspection; and the want of an intelligent public spirit and of sweet reasonableness among the parents generally. But our subject begins where elementary school work ends, and my argument is that there is no adequate provision for the higher education of Europeans in India. The Government Colleges and the Missionary Colleges are excellently well equipped both as to staff and apparatus, but these Colleges and their methods of teaching are for Native students. It is true that Europeans do attend these Colleges because they have no alternative, but the plan is most undesirable, and the fact that students do attend Native Colleges does not prove under the circustances that provision has been made for Europeans.

Accepting things as they are at present, let all the schools in one district that have College Departments amalgamate as to their Colleges and form a *United College*. By this means the teaching power would be fully utilized. Take Calcutta for instance. There are, say, six Colleges for Europeans with an aggregate number of 40 students. Let us suppose that all the six professors of English literature give their lectures from 10 to 11. We thus have the curious case of six men lecturing to six boys apiece on identically the same subject, and within a quarter of an hour's drive of each other! Is it quixotic to suggest that one professor be appointed to lecture to the whole of the 40 students, and that the other five be freed for other work? Suppose the average number of professors be 3, or even 2. Then we have from 12 to 18 men engaged in teaching 40 F. A. students, while the B. A. students have to go to Missionary or Government Colleges, because their own have not a staff sufficient for B. A. classes. By having a United College there would be an abundant supply even for the M. A.

What I have just proposed starts from the College authorities. My second proposal requires the parents and those interested to make the initial movement. Let the parents organise a Proprietary College for European students. It was in this way the old Parental Academy did good work in the days when elementary education was in a backward state. Government would, in all probability, subsidize such a College, nay, might even take a share in its management, and India would have State Colleges for Europeans as she has for other nationalities. The initial effort, however, must come from the people. It is a case of those being helped who first try to help themselves. The people must make the effort in combination, and therein lies the difficulty. Disintegrating influences are at work on all hands, religious indifference on one side and religious tyranny on the other. Much as I value Protestantism and revere the forefathers who fought and died for the cause, I cannot withhold my tribute of praise from the Roman Catholic Missionaries, who have made their success as educationists a household word. I cannot but admire the steady march of their disciplined battalions, of their phalanxes either bristling with the weapons of efficiency and preparedness, or, as their Roman ancestors used their famous phalanx, ever showing a fresh and constantly renewed front. For earnestness and adaptability they are deservedly praised, and though I have been reared in one of the strictest sects of the Protestant religions, I would rather see the European Collegiate education of this country ruled systematically by the rigid tyranny of the Roman Catholic than that the rigid tyranny of Protestant Sectarianism should divide it out of all semblance of organism.

SUPERSTITION AND SORCERY IN NEW GUINEA.

IN the report to the Colonial Office of the Special Commissioner for British New Guinea during the past year, there is a long and very interesting account of some of the superstitions of the natives of that country, written by Mr. H. M. Romilly:—

One of the most sacred obligations, he says, on the relatives of a deceased man is to place in his grave, and in his accustomed haunts, food and water for the spirit of the departed. It is thought that this spirit is all that remains of the deceased, and the human appetites take possession of it, or, rather, remain in existence, just as if the body had not died. If, however, he is killed in battle, there is not the same necessity of constantly feeding his spirit; the head of one of the tribe or race who killed him is sufficient. If the slayer is a white man, the angry spirit can be laid by a large payment of goods to the relatives of the deceased, and this constantly happens. Dreams are, to them, voices from the land of spirits, telling them what to do, for whom to work, from whom to steal, and what to plunder. White men are always attended by a familiar spirit, which is blamed for any mischief that befalls the natives in a locality where a white man happens to be. If the white man is a friend of theirs, they merely demand compensation, which he will pay, says Mr. Romilly, if he is a wise man; if he is unfriendly to them, the unfortunate white man may prepare for the worst. His attendant spirit will not help him, for it flies at the sound of a gun. On the death of a relative, there is a great drumming and burning of torches to send the spirit safely and pleasantly on its travels. In some parts of the country, certain trees have spirits, and on feast days a portion of the food is set apart for these spirits. It is worthy of remark that all their spirits are malignant, and these have to be overcome by force of arms, by blessings, or by cursings. They cannot grasp the idea of a beneficent spirit, but regard them all as resembling Papuans generally—that is, vindictive, cruel, and revengeful. Consequently, these spirits are much feared; though they cannot be seen, yet they constantly use arrows and spears when they are vexed. The great opposer of spirits is fire, and, hence, on every possible occasion, bonfires and torches are employed. Strange to say, though fire is thus all-powerful with them, they have no god or spirit of the fire. In this they are at least true to their belief, for no spirit can be, with them, beneficent. Sorcerers are implicitly believed in, and they generally do a good trade in the sale of charms, which are made, not on any fixed principle, but according to the freaks or fancy of the sorcer or the purchaser. Sometimes it is a bit of bark, sometimes a crab's claw worked in the most fantastic way. These are protectors against all injuries or accidents that may happen to a man. A sailor will wear one as a protection against shipwreck, another charm saves its wearer from wounds in battle, another from disease, and so on. Besides being a sorcerer, that personage is also a physician and surgeon, and usually the astrologer and weather prophet of his district. It can hardly be said that he is skilled in these professions. An unvarying mode of treatment of a patient who is suffering pain from any cause whatever is to make a long, and sometimes a deep, incision over the abdomen. As may be imagined, this is not a very safe remedy. In one instance Mr. Romilly mentions, a woman, who was suffering severely from several spear-wounds, was thus treated by the native sorcerer, who, in pursuit of his profession of surgeon, inflicted by far the most severe wound the poor woman received, thus destroying the chance of life which she had before he attended her. Many of the tribes are, through the influence of the missionaries, shaking off these superstitions. "But even these people," says Mr. Romlly, "the most civilized in new Guinea, and many of them professed Christians, in time of great excitement revert to their old habits. This was shown during the autumn of 1886. At that time a severe epidemic raged along the south coast. The people were dying, by hundreds, of pneumonia, and were beside themselves with fear. The usual remedies for driving away spirits at night were tried, remedies which had been in disuse for years; torches were burnt, horns were blown, and the hereditary sorcerers sat up all night cursing; but still the people died. Then it was decided that the land spirits were working this harm, and the whole population moved their canoes out in the bay and slept in them at night; but still the people died. Then they returned to their village and fired arrows at every moving object they saw. . . . . In course of time the epidemic wore itself out; but while it lasted the civilised Motuans were as superstitious as any of their neighbours could have been."

THE TYPICAL ORDERLY-MAN.

AN "Ex-Trooper" sends the following sketch of barrack life to a London evening journal:—

Our "orderly-man" was not a very old soldier, although pretty well advanced in years. He had all the qualities of a good elderly-man—a big fist and foot and a gruff voice. Why a big fist and foot are so essential to the perfect orderly-man is evident when it is understood that recruits are apt to grumble about the quantity and quality of Government rations, and are, moreover, inclined to hold the orderly-man, in his capacity as steward, responsible for the shortcomings of the commissariat. Now, a weak-minded orderly-man, who had not the necessary big fist and foot, would have to suffer the insults of every recruit in the barrack-room. So it follows, as a rule, that most orderly-men are reputed pugilists, rough-and-tumble fellows, well able to hold their own against all comers and likely to silence a clamorous recruit. In the persons of its orderly-men the Government have able advocates. To illustrate the way in which an orderly-man deals with a grambler who fancies that he hasn't got his pound of "rooty," or his three quarters of a pound of meat, I will introduce the reader to a soldier's dinner-table.

First Recruit (*sticking his fork in the meat and appealing to his comrades*): Call that a meat rations why, it's all bone (*taps the bone all round with the handle of his knife*), and what's not bone is gristle! I'm blarned if there's an ounce of meat on the blessed lot.

Second Recruit: Call that a man's dinner! there ain't enough for a mouse. (*Dashes the meat on the table and glares at the orderly-man*).

Third Recruit: Call that a pound of "spuds" hang me if there's half a pound, and rotten at that.

The orderly-man lets them have their say, and then gives them a bit of his mind.

"Why, dash my pants, if you ain't a lot of growlers! I bet you never knew what it was to eat a good meal before you joined, you blarmed lot of howling jackasses, you! It's too good, it is, for you; and if you don't like it, why come down—any one of you—to the skittle-alley, and I'll thrash your dirty hides for you. I'll give you bony meat and rotten spuds!" Yes, your orderly-man is a faithful servant of the Government; but if it wasn't his business to suppress the growlers he would probably be the loudest of the lot. He is very much like a workhouse official, who sees the Government bounty through his own fat lined spectacles. He is a jack-in-office with a well-lined paunch, for he takes care to have a few tit-bits for himself: he and the cook work this between them.

It so happened once that our orderly-man was out of dish-cloths, and at dinner-time he sprang a mine on us unfortunate recruits. He was seen coming towards the table carrying in his hand what was evidently the remnants of a grey shirt. "Look here," he shouted, "you bloomin" cruities, you beastly ring-tail! Don you see this here? (Exhibits the remnants.) Well, I've torn off the tail and front, and both sleeves—all to wash your dirty dishes, and I'm not going to tear any more off. Not for the Queen herself. So if some of you don't look sharp and wear out a shirt and hand it over for dish-cloths, I'll chuck up the job." The idea of wearing out our shirts for dish-cloths did not recommend itself to us; yet I'm sure that many of us wished that some one's shirt would wear out soon, and so appease our very importunate brother-in-arms. Grey shirts cost something like four shillings apiece, and the delicate humour of the orderly-man's suggestion can only be appreciated by the recruit whose pay never amounts to more than three shillings a week. We were naturally in no hurry to hand over our shirts.

Our orderly-man was in the habit of skimming what fat the cook left on our soup and making dripping for his toast. Who but a big-fisted man would venture on such a thing? When any of us recruits accidentally spilled soup or gravy on the floor, then, indeed, the orderly-man was wroth. He would go on about that floor until that culprit's life became a burden, and he was glad to stop the orderly-man's mouth with a pint of beer. Our orderly-man, I'm sure, felt positively delighted when he caught a recruit napping and could worry him until a pint was forthcoming. Of course there are orderly-men and orderly-men; but they are essentially of the type I have been describing, especially where there are few old soldiers to keep them in check. A suave orderly-man is an anomaly that is sure to be a failure.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4,

A CURIOUS STORY.

THE London edition of *New York Herald* has got hold of a queer story, in which a young London policeman named Hare, otherwise 99A, appears to be the rightful heir to a splendid English property:—

It seems that a good many years ago—perhaps fifty, perhaps less—one of the Earls of Newburgh went the way of all flesh leaving an immense property, but no children to inherit it. This want of children has been the cause of an endless amount of trouble. Various relatives of the deceased Earl straightway began quarrelling for his millions, and they are quarelling for them still, the latest character in this discordant medley being a young gentleman named Hare, late 99A in the Metropolitan Police.

According to the story, the Earl's property finally came into the possession of one of his female heirs, who soon after married a certain Colonel Leslie, of Scotch descent. The lady died first, and on her death-bed bequeathed to the Colonel all her worldly possessions, which were many.

In spite of this generous bequest, the Colonel's life from this point was far from tranquil. In the first place, his title to this great fortune was constantly disputed by self-styled heirs, who were springing up on all sides: and, furthermore, he had a great deal of trouble with his son—by a former marriage—who on various occasions showed himself to be possessed of a will of his own.

Finally, young Leslie kicked over all the paternal traces, and blinded by love, or what he thought was love, he rushed off one fine day and married a pretty barmaid, and he thereafter had to do the best he could to make the charms of his sweetheart compensate him for a painful absence of the old gentleman's pounds and shillings.

However, in the course of time, Colonel Leslie died, and then the discarded son and his beloved wife had, thanks to the law, their turn at the fortune of the Earl of Newburgh. At least, they had as much of a turn as they could have under the circumstances; for the wise old Colonel had, for some reason, thrown the entire estate into Chancery, to remain there for 21 years.

There is nothing to show that the old Colonel was insane, and at first sight it seems incredible that a man in his senses would, of his own free will, tie up his property in Chancery either for 21 years, or for any other period of time; but my informant accounted for this seemingly extraordinary action on the ground that the Colonel, feeling shaky as to his rights of possession, wished to acquire what is known as a Chancery title.

Seventeen years of these twenty-one have passed, and during this time young Leslie, who is now no longer young, and his charming lady-love, whose charms had somewhat faded, have been finding some rocky spots in the road of romance. Somehow the more they lived together the more they longed to live apart, until some eight years ago Mr. Leslie removed to his ancestral abode in Scotland, leaving his better-half to preside over Slindon Mansion.

Whatever the domestic difficulties which may have led to this estrangement, it is certain that in giving up Slindon House to his wife Mr. Leslie has assured her a delightful home. The mansion stands on a hill in the midst of an estate comprising some 2,500 acres, and with its massive walls, its turrets, and queer pointed windows, has quite the air of an old-time feudal castle.

Slindon House is, therefore, a place well worth fighting for, nor is it by any means the whole of the property which is now tied up in Chancery. There are four or five other valuable estates, one especially containing great mineral wealth. Persons in position to know estimate the total value of the contested Leslie possessions at £1,100,000, the annual income from the same being in the neighbourhood of £90,000.

And it is claimed, earnestly claimed, that all this—Slindon House with its towers and trees acres, and all the other houses with their acres and trees and towers—belong, not to Mr. Leslie, nor to Mrs. Leslie, nor to any one else but to a young man by the name of Hare, whose luck has by no means equalled his deserts, and who has been forced by a cruel fate to wear an ugly blue-coat numbered 99A, instead of enjoying one of the largest fortunes in England.

But, although "young Hare's" luck has been hard in the past, he and his friends have great hopes that the tide is turning, and that better times are coming very shortly. They base their claim to the Leslie estates on two facts which they expect to prove: first, that Hare is the oldest living descendant on the male side of the Earl of Newburg, from whom the property passed to the Leslie family; and, secondly, that the will of Colonel Leslie's wife, by which the property went to her husband, was invalid. It is argued that this woman, had she intended leaving her property to Colonel Leslie, would not have waited, as she is known to have done, until the very day of her death; and, even admitting the will to be genuine it is declared to be invalid, inasmuch as the property was entailed, and so by law could not pass out of the family.

All this makes it quite plain why "young Hare" has left the police force. The only wonder is why he did not leave it sooner, or, indeed, why he ever joined it. He has plenty of friends and relatives who would have been glad to help him to something better; one of his cousins in this city is said to have an income of £100,000 a year; but Hare was always too proud to ask their aid. Then he wanted an occupation which would allow him a certain amount of time for pursuing his investigations into this Chancery suit, which has been uppermost in his mind for years. As a policeman, he was often assigned to night duty, which allowed him, at the expense of his sleep, to attend to his private affairs during the day.

Hare's pluck and perseverance have apparently met with a fitting reward, for those who think they know are convinced that his claim to be the oldest living descendant, as explained above, is established beyond a doubt. There was, for a time, some hitch in proving that a certain marriage had taken place, but has been since clearly proved. In short, according to his friends, who are putting up the money, there is nothing to-day between "young Hare" and this immense fortune but certain legal formalities, which these friends think, will be quickly cleared away when once the suit begins—and that may be very shortly.

It may be worth while to remark just here that there was, once upon a time, a gentleman named Jhardyce, who had similar ideas on a similar subject.

A BIG INVENTION.

AT a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, held recently at the Society of Arts, Mr. Beauchamp Tower described an apparatus he has invented, the primary object of which is to provide a steady platform for guns at sea, but which was stated to largely prevent sea-sickness. There were probably many purposes to which the apparatus could be usefully applied; but the particular purpose for which the machine was designed were mounting a quick-firing or machine gun and a search-light or telescope on boardship, and especially on small vessels, the quick motion of which, even in a moderate sea, rendered these weapons and appliances almost useless. A ship with guns mounted on these machines would have a great advantage in an encounter in a seaway with a ship not so fitted, especially in these days of rapid firing, when one cannot afford to wait till the ship rolls to a convenient angle for firing. He was not without hops that the apparatus would prove useful for diminishing the horrors of sea-sickness and he thought that it could be applied in such a manner as to keep a swinging saloon steady. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Brunnell and Mr. Froude bore testimony to the relief from sea-sickness that the apparatus gave. Captain Long expressed the view that, if successful, the machine would exercise a great influence on naval warfare. Admiral Sir John Hay thought that it would not be of much service. Captain Fitzgerald was sceptical of its efficiency as a cure for sea-sickness. But the inventor has the utmost faith in his productive.

AGAINST ITALIAN UNITY.

A CATHOLIC Congress was to assemble in Madrid at the end of April, under the patronage of all the Bishops and Archbishops of Spain, and will be composed of laymen as well as ecclesiastics. Its object was, nominally to discuss a large number of questions affecting the interests of the Church; but in reality this Congress, like those held in other Catholic countries, was, says the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, intended as a protest against Italian unity, and in favour of the temporal power of the Pope. Leo XIII. has instructed the Nuncio at Madrid to appoint the Archbishop of Valladolid president of the Congress. For the first time since their suppression and expulsion in 1836 the priors and abbots of the monastic orders tolerated in Spain since the restoration of the Bourbons will appear side by side with the Jesuits, whose schools, seminaries, and colleges are once more as prosperous and almost as numerous now as they were in the Eighteenth Century. The Congress was to be held in the church of San Geronimo, one of the largest in Madrid.

A DUTCH AUCTION.

THE ways of auctioneers in various parts of the world are well known to be vastly different. Even in some parts of England they vary considerably, while the contrasts between a sale in London or Edinburgh and a sale in Paris, or in Holland are very marked.

At Christie's, writes "D. C. T.," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in the majority of our auctioneers' establishments, it is the seller who bears the expense of the auction, although in Newcastle they have a disagreeable habit of adding these expenses in the form of 5 per cent. to the amount bid by the purchaser. In Paris it is also the purchaser who pays the costs, but the 5 per cent. is there well understood. In Holland the case is still worse, for there the buyer has to pay 10 per cent. additional for the expenses of the sale, and make the best of his bargain.

Again in Edinburgh, as in London, the auctioneer himself gives out the number and description or title of the object to be sold, and he alone receives the bids. In short, no one else but the auctioneer speaks, unless the bidder is unable to attract attention with a nod. Thus the auctioneer and his clerk conduct the whole business of the sale quietly and steadily, and with a due regard to time. At a Parisian sale there are three or four people speaking at once—the auctioneer proper, the agent who gives out the price he thinks the work ought to obtain, and besides one and sometimes two assistants, who serve to gather up the bids and report them with a shout to the auctioneer-in-chief. Their is a continual noise going on, and as important sales this constant chatter serves to keep the excitement at boiling pitch, and bids accordingly are freely given. A Dutch auction is still more different from our own, and we propose to relate some of the incidents which took place at a sale held at the beginning of this month of April at the Hague, Holland.

PICTURE SALES.

It appears that sales are by no means common with the Dutch, and as this was a sale of important pictures the affair was looked on altogether as an "event." Preparations were made weeks before to secure a good audience: elaborately illustrated catalogues were prepared and circulated throughout Europe and America, a special hall was

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain G Johnstone, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain T E Gillet, sailed on Saturday for Marmagao in ballast.

THE British s s Amana, 1,709 tons, Captain G Kilgour, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE British s s Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F L Burkill, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE British s s Falls of Inversnaid, 1,709 tons, Captain G Bardo, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa with a general cargo and Dr and Miss Dadly, as cabin passengers.

THE British s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, sailed on Saturday evening for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G J Raffin, sailedon Saturday for Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda with a general cargo and 780 pilgrims on board.

THE MacIver Line s s Cuba, 1,300 tons, Captain H Agnew, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Williamson and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs Bashford, Mrs Burtond, and child, Lieutenant Donnelly, Mr. J Chetham, and Lieutenant Wylie, Mr Wylie, Captain J W Dawkins.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S N Co's s s Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain S. Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Trieste—Mr C Stelze, Mr Hafferath, Rev Stanislas, Mr and Mrs Hammer, Mr Walker, Dr Duramanis, Mr O Buhl, and Miss Moscardi. From Brindisi—Mr G B Cawley. From Aden—Mr Ludha Abraham and 7 adults. From Port Said and Suez—3 adults.

THE B I S N Co's s s Satara, 821 tons, Captain J C Tice, sails ,after the arrival of the English Mails for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr and Mrs A C Trevor, two Misses Trevor, and Mro Ryan. For Falia—One gentleman. For Muscat—Messrs Haji Mahadee and Bhicajee Nanabhoy. For Busreh—Messrs Abdoolcurim Maiunee, Abdool Razuk, and Aga John Molhu. Besides the above named, there are 77 deck passengers for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE extra P and O Co's s s Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with a general cargo and 426 deck passengers. On her way the Deccan passed the Kashgar outward bound from Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roumania..	2207	Hillcoat	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Damascus ..	2327	Douglas	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	2136	Delargy	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew.....	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kangra	1468	Ingram	N	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Kt. of St. George.....	1933	Durant.....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1934	Mundy	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co.
,, Lycia	2122	Fletcher	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Strathairn..	1854	Diarmid	..	W.&A.Graham&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Peninsular .	..	Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2176	Verril	4	E. Bates & Co.
,, Tanjore	1401	G. Raffin	5	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Electra	2095	Lussich	7	A..H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Amphitrite .	2186	Lemesich	8	A..H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Mersa	8	H. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Amana	2049	Kilgour	10	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	15	K. Nixon & Co.
,, River Indus	2255	Murray	15	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid ..	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Kalif	1475	Nash.....	17	R. Framjee.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Deccan (s)	Cole	Chins, April 4.
	Poseidon (s)	Mersa	Trieste, April 22.
	Oriental (s)	Frohawk....	Mormugao, May 10.
12	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, April 30.
	Gutenfels (s)	Tarce	Bremerhaven Ap. 7

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Indrani (s).....	Burkill	Marseilles.
	Ellora (s)	Johnstone ..	Calcutta.
	Nerbudda (s)	Gillet	Marmagao.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Dunkirk.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin..	Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Marseilles, &c.
12	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Marseilles.
	Falls of Inversnaid (s)	Bardo	Marseilles & Genoa

The following vessel entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Deccan, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessel obtained port clearance on Saturday last :—Steamer Satara, Tice, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s —1,000 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 260 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 900 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3 cases Indian woodwork, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Clan Buchanan s —6,000 dholls coir yarn, D Damodher ; 1,170 cwts wheat, Sa day and Co ; 3,100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Roumania s —856 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 106 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 411 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodelier and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus s —130 cwts black pepper, B Poonsee ; 73 cwts black pepper, H Gamjee ; 200 cwts cibanum, D Khimjee ; 30 hogsheads Indian condiment, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 528 cwts ginger, C Veerjee ; 18 bales tanned hides, W Gangji ; 110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 435 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co ; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Indra s—130 cwts ginger, V Soonderjee ; 9 cwts fishmaws, S Cassumbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—490 cwts wheat and 31 cwts myrabolums, C C Jussawalla ; 455 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum ; 520 cwts myrabolums, S Ramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amana s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 750 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Falls of Inversnaid s—37 cwts poppyseed, and 2,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

River Indus s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Cuba s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—650 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co.

Peveril s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 660 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strath Clyde s—540 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,998 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

Worsley Hall s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 230 bales coir yarn, and 30 cwts bristles, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Indra s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Othello s—110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Othello s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Khalif s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Deepdale s—9,900 cwts linseed, and 15,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Werneth Hall s—10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—74 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 221 bales twist, S J David ; 10 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy ; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 75 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld ; 75 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Thomas, Col, Ms S Corps, on leave, from Madras.

MAY 10.

Horsbrugh, Lieut, Ms, Mad Lanc, on furlough, from Bangalore.

MAY 11.

Draper, Capt and Riding Master, Bl, R H A, on leave, from Umballa.

Lawyer, Major, Bo 1st North Lanc Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

Cates, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Punjab Inf, on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Horsbrugh, Lieut, Ms, 1st Ms Lanc, on furlough, to England.

MAY 11.

Donnelly, Lieut, and Qr-Mr, Ms, 2nd Somerset L I, on leave, to England.

Wyllie, Lieut, Ms, 1st Cav H C, on leave, to England.

MAY 12.

Wilson, Surgn, Bo, Med Staff, on general duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Poona, 10th May 1889.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

District Staff.—Capt L. W. Bode, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to officiate at 2nd class District Staff Officer, Bombay District, during the absence of Captain MacMahon, on leave on private affairs out of India or until further orders.

1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieut. T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity.

1st Battalion Bombay Rifle Regiment.—Lieut. J. C. Keown, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieuts. H. P. E. Parker and J. L. Sinclair, attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry as Officiating Wing Officers, are transferred in the same capacity.

19th Bombay Infantry.—Major F. W. V. Leckie, S.C., 2nd in Command, 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant vice Lieut.-Col. Coussmaker, retired.

20th Bombay Infantry.—Capt. J. F. C. Thatcher, Wing Commander (D. A. A G. for Musketry), to be 2nd in Command, vice Major Leckie, appointed Commandant, 19th Bombay Infantry.

Capt. C. R. Phillips, S. C., Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, to be 2nd in Command sub. pro. tem, vice Capt. Thatcher, seconded.

Surgeon G. Wilson, Medical Staff, on general duty, Bombay District, is transferred to general duty, Mhow District, travelling at the public expense.

At the request of the Government of Madras, Brigade Surgeon B. T. Suffrein, M. S., Madras, in medical charge, 2nd Madras Lancers, on being relieved by Surgeon E. P. Youngerman, I. M. S., Madras, is ordered to proceed at once from Kamptee to Mandalay for duty.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to notify that Government have sanctioned the grant of furlough at 30 per cent. for 5 months to the men of the 1st Belooch Battalion returned from Burma.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 12th and 16th April 1889, were received at Bombay Army Head-quarters on the 10th May 1889.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following transfer has been sanctioned :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. R. Singer, from A-1 to 1-1 Western Division, and Lieut. H. G. Leahy, from 1-I Western Division, to A-1.

Lieut. Leahy is to proceed to Cawnpore for duty at an early date.

With reference to A. O. C., No. 194 of 1889, Capt. F. B. Mathews, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, will join the Garrison class, instead of Lieut. A. G. King, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

2nd Durham Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. A. Hensley, to Canada, for 12 months on medical certificate.

5th Lancers.—Lieut. W. H. Goodair to remain in England in extension from 29th April to 15th August 1889 on medical certificate.

7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse).—Capt. H. J. Farster, S. C., to the Deccan, for 6 months, from date of departure on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 11.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s.—3 cases German silver sheets, D Khanbhoy; 42 casks cement, D R Kerawalla and Co; 10 cases chemicals, Owen and Okell; 200 cases candles, A H Hoptocla; 5 cases confectionery, N Mahomedally ; 30 drums soft soap and 2 cases varnish, H S Adum and Co ; 150 bottles quick silver and 12 cases confectionery, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—6 cases earthenware, Essa Oomer.

Clan Buchanan s—6 cases colour, R Noordin.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—50 cases matches, Lyon & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—5 cases umbrellas, Finlay, Muir & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·789
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·9
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	92·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	82·2
General Directions of Wind.*	...SSE, WSW, SSW, WSW W, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	240

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th May as compared with the statement of the 30th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs.	A.	P.	May 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	54,49,538	15	0	54,49,538	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,18,06,175	3	6	2,15,33,379	3	0
Other Deposits	2,84,92,322	13	9	2,71,76,479	1	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,59,616	9	9	3,70,221	7	8
Sundries	14,05,205	1	8	15,19,095	12	10
Rs...	7,74,82,858	11	8	7,60,48,714	7	10
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities ..	10,97,722	4	0	7,39,631	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	79,89,484	0	0	74,70,254	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,16,87,476	6	9	1,19,06,723	10	3
Credits on do.	81,20,950	12	9	85,02,514	7	7
Bills discounted	2,91,19,493	6	9	2,97,97,309	4	5
Balances with other Banks	5,95,179	15	1	5,33,713	6	3
Bullion	24,635	10	7	9,969	13	7
Dead Stock	11,21,839	10	10	11,24,161	15	4
Stamps	12,039	4	0	11,785	14	0
Sundries	2,01,213	4	7	1,99,976	13	4
Cash at Head Office	71,46,827	15	0	61,54,075	8	3
Do. at Branches	97,66,196	1	4	93,38,595	2	10
Rs.	7,74,82,858	11	8	7,60,48,714	7	10

DR. HATCHER, an American divine, describing a recent visit to Mr. Spurgeon, says he was filled with astonishment to find that he lived in such magnificence and elegance. "His stables—well, my party had just a few days before gone through the Royal stables at Windsor Castle, and we agreed that, in point of neatness and beauty of arrangement, they were not one whit ahead of the stables at Beulah Hill. Mr. Spurgeon has not so many horses and carriages as Her Majesty has, but he has enough for his purpose, and that, too, of the best sort. His private carriage is very superior, his horses are finely kept, light-footed and beautiful, and his driver, dressed in livery, looks like a gentleman of rank."

IN their crusade against "theatrical children," the School Board for London seem to be determined not to let the grass grow under their feet. They have agreed to a memorial to the Lord President of the Council and the Home Secretary praying for the passing of an Act positively forbidding the employment for purposes of gain of any child under the age of ten years, and regulating the employment of such children between ten and thirteen as are not already protected. A great deal of friction has arisen in the discussion of a question touching which many divergent views are held, and that friction might be diminished if the controversy were settled once and for all by Parliament.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

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BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Is a Health-maintainer.
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA : FAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Will's Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bunder—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay, a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.—

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Carding's Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Pronze—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapooric Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Marazon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161 —Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire to Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1788—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers-in-Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
A COIN'S—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Rich in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie

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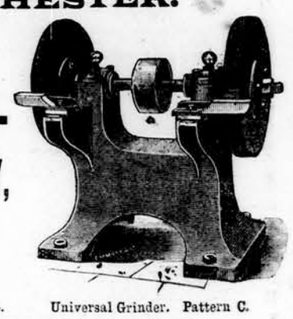

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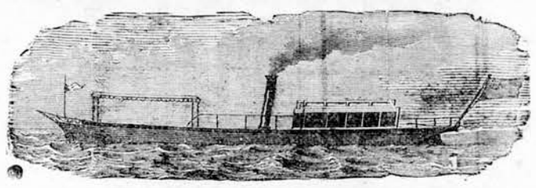

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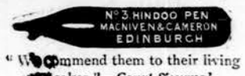

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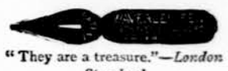

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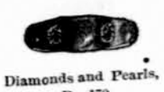

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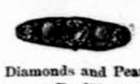

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